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IULY I, 1898 [Single Copies, 5cts

A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH/

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN. (Continued.)

UNITED STATES .- Continued.

ENVELOPES .- Continued.

(By GEORGE L. TOPPAN.)

(Mr. George L. Toppan has called our attention to the fact that in the last number of our Journal we omitted to state that the descriptions of watermarks were copied literally from Mr. Gilbert Harrison's work, and we hasten to apologize for the oversight.

We shall try in future to avoid such unpleasant occurrences which are subject to misconstruction)

THIRD SERIES. ISSUE OF 1861-64.

Dies.

DIE 15. THREE CENTS. August, 1861. A medium oval measuring 23 to 241/2 by 261/2 to 27 mm. Small embossed head of Washington to left in a colored oval, surrounded by a frame, without ornaments, bearing the inscriptions "UNITED STATES" above, and "THREE CENTS" below, in outline block capitals.

At each side, separating the inscriptions, a small circle containing a colorless numeral of value.

	"T"	of '	'THREE'	"s" of "	CENTS'
I.		34	mm.,	11/2	mm.,
2.		I	6.6	134	8.5
3.		34		11/2	8.6
4.		I	£ 6.	134	6.6
5.		1	4.6	11/2	81
6.		I	44	134	8.6
7.		I	**	11/2	1.4
2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.		I	**	114	85
0.		I	8.6	1 1/2	6.6
10.		I	44	136	1.4
II.		34	4.6	I 1/2	14
12.		34	1.6	11/4	64
13.		36	66	11/4	6.6
14.		I	4.6	11/2	£4.
15.		I	6.6	I	66
16.		36	**	11/	14

Messrs. Tiffany, Bogert & Rechert describe ten varteties of this die, while Mr. Harr son finds sixteen. The latter is quoted as follows:

"For the three cents we have discovered sixteen different varieties. * * * The sixteen different varieties.

varieties of the three cents are difficult to describe.

* * The following particles the particles to the particles the partic useful in identifying specimens. In each case the measurements are taken from the circles containing the numerals."

"U" of "U	NITED" seco	and "s" of	"STATES"
	m.,		mm.
I '	4	34	64
11/2 "	*	I	4.5
I '	ė.	r	4.6
Ι '	4	3/	44
I "		3/	4.6
11/2	i .	3/	1.1
I '	8	1	24
1 '	4	11/2	2.5
1/4 1		1	11
11/4 "	t	ī	41
11/2		11/	14
3/ 1		I	24
74		A.	11

11/2

"VAR. 2. The letter "A" of "STATES" is narrower at the top, and the cross-stroke is higher up, than in Var. 1.

VAR. 3. The letters "T" and "E" of "UNITED" are closer than in Vars. 1 and 2.

VAR. 4. The "C" of "CENTS" is narrow and oval in shape, and the letters T and "s" are apart. The sec nd "E" of "THREE" is tall and narrow # #

VAR. 5. The top of the "c" of "CENTS" is straight instead of being curved.

The left hand c'rcle containing the numeral is broken, on its outer edge, for a space of about 2½mm. It does not, however, cut into the outside oval, as in Var. 14, a distinct line of color being visible between its broken ends and the outer colorless line of the stamp. The "T" of "THREE" is I mm., from the circle, and the "U" of "UNITED" is I mm. distant.

VAR. 6. The "C" of "CENTS" is large.

VAR. 7. The "C" of "CENTS" is narrow and oval in shape; the left limb of the "T" of "UNITED" is very short.

VAL, 8. The right limb of the second "T" in "STATES" is short.

VAR. 9. The "C" of "CENTS" is round The "T" and "E" of UNITED" almost touch

VAR. 10. The letters of "UNITED" are further apart than in Vars. 8 and 9.

VAR. II. The right limb of the "r" of "THREE" is short.

VAR. 12. The "T" and "s" of "CENTS" almost touch; the chin is very pointed.

VAR. 13. The "T" and "s" of "CENTS" almost touch.

VAR. 14, The "D" of "UNITED" is rounder than in Var. 13. The right hand circle with numeral runs into the outside oval.

VAR. 15. The right numeral is placed low down in the circle.

VAR. 16. The "c" of "CENTS" is large, and the letters "T" and "s" touch."*

We have concluded that only varieties 5 and 14 are worthy of a place in the list. The others, though existant, are too minute to interest the average collector while these two are distinguishable at a glance on account of their broken circles.

DIE 16. SIX CENTS. 1861. Similar to the three cents, D.e 15; lettering slightly larger and value changed to six cents.

DIE 17. TEN CENTS. 1861. An horizontal oval measuring 27½ by 25 mm. A small head of Washington to left upon an

upright oval of solid color which is surrounded by a colorless band, 3½mm. wide, inscribed "TEN CENTS" above and "U.S. POSTAGE" below, in large, colored, block capitals. On each side a large, colorless disk, surrounded by a circle of solid color, containing colored numerals of value. The whole outside filled out with color; the triangular spaces, above and below the circles, containing colorless branches with seven lawes each.

DIE 18. TWELVE CENTS. 1861. Similar to preceding in design but value changed and eight leaves in the triangular space above the left hand circle. The inscriptions, numerals, circles about the disks, lines on each side of the band and around the horizontal oval, in red. The rest of the colored portions in brown.

DIE 19. TWENTY CENTS. 1861. Similar to preceding, but value changed. Colors divided as in Die 18, red and blue.

DIE 20. TWENTY-FOUR CENTS. 1861. Similar to preceding, but value changed. Colors, as above, red and green.

DIE 21. FORTY CENTS. 1861. Similar to preceding, but value changed. Colors, as above, black and red.

DIE 22. TWO CENTS. 1863. It is deemed it advisable in considering this die, as well as the next one, to quote from Messrs. Tiffany, Bogert & Rechert's work as follows:

"DIES 22 and 23, TWO CENTS. bitt. 1863. A new value and a new design of a somewhat fanciful outline. The top and bottom are formed each of two ogee curves meeting in a point. The sides are sections of a large circle. The outer frame line follows the outline, but the inner follows the ogee curves above and below, while on the sides it is the reverse of the outer, thus forming on each side a sort of pointed oval in which is placed a colorless numeral of value. The bust of Jackson, facing the left in the centre, is very rude. Inscription is "U. S. POSTAGE" above, "TWO CENTS" below, in colorless, block letters. Dimensions 22½ or 23 x 25½ or 26 mm. The two dies have each two marked sub varieties and there are minor variations of at least some of them.

Die 22. * * *. Ordinary numerals.

VARIETIES.

a. "o" and "s" of "POST-AGE" nearly on line.
b. "o" of "POSTAGE" con-

b. "O" of "POSTAGE" conspicuously the highest letter.

c. "s" of "POSTAGE" conspicuously the highest letter."

"There are also three sub-varieties of a: In one the point of the bust would cut, if pro-

^{*}Pp 20-30 except the completion of description of Var. 5 which is original.

longed, through the "o" of "Two," the bust appearing to be tipped forward; in a second and more usual form the point of the bust prolonged would fall on the right member or stroke of the "w" and in a third on the middle point of "w." The left member of "w" in this variety is prolonged upward and to the frame line above. In δ , the line of the bust prolonged would fall on the left side of "o;" in c the line of the bust would fall between "w" and "o."*"

For the sake of comparison the descriptions of the varieties as given by Mr. Harrison are also quoted.

"VAR. I. Size 22x26mm. The letter "O" of "POSTAGE" is higher up than the "VAR. I. other letters, and is over the point of the inside frame line. The bottom of the left numeral touches, or almost touches the line on the left.

VAR. 2. Size 22 1/2 x25 mm. The "o" of "POSTAGE" is to left of the point. The bot-tom of the left numeral is further from the the frame line on the left. The bust points to the right limb of the letter "w" of "Two."

VAR. 3. Size 221/2x25mm. "O" of "POST-AGE" to left of the point. The bust points to the middle of the letter "o" of "Two," and is placed lower down than in Var. 2.

VAR. 4. Size 221/2x253/4 mm. "o" of "POSTAGE" to left of the point, and letter "s" of that word higher up than the other

VAR. 5. Size 22x25 3/mm. "O" of "POST-AGE" to left of the point. The point of the bust almost touches the frame line. The letters "U. s. POSTAGE" are nearer the inside frame line than in Var. 4.

"0" VAR. 6. Size 2234 x25 1/2 mm. "POSTAGE" is nearer the top of the point, and the right upper part of the "E" of that word touches the outside frame.

VAR. 7. Size 22 1/4 x25 1/2 mm. The "O" of "POSTAGE" is near the top of the point. The "o" The bust points to the middle of the letter "w" of "TWO."

Thus, it would seem that, ignoring the variations in size, Mr. Harrison has one more variety than Messrs. Tiffany, Bogert & Rechert. The following table indicates the result of the comparison

Mr. Harrison's Var. I, T. B. & R's Var. b. 3, 4, 2.6 " al 12 " 5, is not mentioned by T. B. & R. " 6, T. B. & R's Var. a

DIE 23. TWO CENTS, 1863. Similar to preceding except that the numerals of

value are thinner and more spread. tail starts sharply from the end of the down stroke and does not curve back with it as in Die 22. Messrs Tiffany, Bogert & Rechert give two varieties; viz:
"a "o" and "s" of "postage" nearly in

b. "s" of "POSTAGE" conspicuously the highest letter."*

Mr. Harrison mentions no varieties, but gives the size as 21 1/2 x25mm."+

Watermarks.

The watermarks to be found in this series are six in number, i.e. A2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8, and have all been previously described.

Knives.

Fourteen knives were used in this series. i.e. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 19, 20 and 21. Of these all but the last three have been described, they are :

KNIFE 19. OFFICIAL SIZE, No. 7. 1861. Very similar to knife 13: the main difference being that the side edges of the bottom flap form a sharp angle with the ends of the top edge and extend downwards to the lower corners of the envelope in an almost straight line.

KNIFE 20. EXTRA OFFICIAL SIZE. No. 8. 1861. This should form an envelope measuring 9 14-16 x 4 3-16 inches, 250x105 mm. It is much like knife 19 in shape. The points of the side flaps, however, are only about 8mm. apart, while the corners of the lower flap are very much more rounded and its diagonal edges form a greater angle with the side folds of the envelope.

KNIFE 21. OFFICIAL SIZE. No. 7. 1864. This should form an envelope measuring 8 15-16 X 3 15-16 inches, 225x100mm.
The upper flap is tongued: the top edge of the lower flap is shorter than in knives 14 19 or 20, while its corners round still more into the diagonal edges, which, in turn, form a much greater angle with the side folds of the envelope. Side flaps short, about 29 mm. apart at their points, which are round. Their lower edges are straight and the upper edges curve sharply upwards until they nearly reach the top fold, about an inch and a half from the side folds, from which point they are slightly concaved to the upper corners of the envelope.

Paper.

The paper is found in innumerable shades and weights, two of which, the orange upon which the 3c is found and the salmon-buff used only for the 24c and 40c values, are especially worthy of notice.

The former is very heavy, stiff, highly finished, and, though unwatermarked, is very heavily laid. The latter is extremely

^{*}P 21. + P. 33.

[&]quot;P 21 †P. 33.

heavy and of an entirely different color and texture from any other known to have been used.

No.			No. Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum,	Remarks.
1861	to	1864,	Three cents	, rose.	One B	lie.	Nine	Knives.	
4065		(63)	15	White	6	1	As	S	
4066		(64)	15	White	1	I	A ₅	S	
4067		(65)	15	White	1	X	None	S	Laid Paper
4068		(65a)	15	White	1	I	A5	S	Var. 14
4069		(66)	15	White	IO	I	A5	S	val. 14
4070		(67)	15	White	7	2	A5	S	
4071		(68)	15	White	2	3	A5	S	
4672		(69)	15	White	2	3	None	S	T -2.3 D
4073		(69a)	15	White	2	3	As		Laid Paper
4074		(70)	15	White	5			S	Var. 5
4075		(71)	15	White	9	3	A5	S	Var. 14
4076		(71a)	15	White	9	3	A5	S	9.0
4077		(72)	15	White		3	A3	S	Var. 14
4078		(73)	15	White	11	3	A6	S	
4079		(74)	15			5	A5	S	
4080				White	12	5	None	S	Var. 14, Laid Pape
4081		(75)	15	Buff	7	2	A5	S	
4082		(75a)	15	Buff	7	2	A ₅	S	Var. 14
		(76)	15	Buff	2	3	A5	S	
4083		(77)	15	Buff	2	3	None	S	Laid Paper
4084		(77a)	15	Buff	2	3	A5	S	Var. 5
4085		(78)	15	Buff	5	3	A5	S	Var. 14
4086		(79)	15	Buff	9	3	A2-5	S	
4087		(791)	15	Buff	9	3	A ₅	S	Var. 14
4088		(80)	15	Buff	II	3	A ₅	S	v att. 14
4089		(81)	15	Buff	12	5	A5	S	
4090		(82)	15	Buff	12	5	None	S	Tald Daves
4091		(83)	15	Orange	2	3	None		Laid Paper
4092		(84)	15	Orange	12				Var. 14, Laid Pape
1861	to		Six cents,		One	5 Die	None		Var. 14, Laid Pape
4093		(85)	16	White				Knives.	
4094		(86)	16	White	3	7	A3-5	S	
4095		(87)	16		3	7	None	S	Laid Paper
4096		(88)	16	White	21	7	A ₅	S	
4097		(80)		Buff	3 .	7	A2-5	S	
		3 / 5	16	Buff	3	7	None	S	Laid Paper
4098		(90)	16	Buff	21	7	A2	S	
1861	to		Ten cents,		One l	Die.	Four	Knives.	
4099		(91)	17	White	2	3	A5	S	
4100		(92)	17	White	5	3	A ₅	S	
4101		(93)	17	White	9	3	A5	S	
4102		(94)	17	White	II	3	A6-8	9	
4103		(95)	17	Buff	2	3	A5	S	
4104		(96)	17	Buff	5	3	A5	S	
4105		(97)	17	Buff	9	3	A5	S	
4106		(98)	17	Buff	II	3		S	
4107		(99)	17	Amber	II		A4-6-8 A8		
1861.	-		e cents, red		One I	3		S	
4108		(100)	18					Knife.	
1861.				Amber	19 4		A ₅	S	
			y cents, red		One I		One	Knife.	
4109		(101)	19	Amber	14	8	A ₅	S	
1861.				red and green.	One l	Die.	One	Knife.	*
4110		(102)	20	Amber	20	8	A5	S	
4111		(103)	20 /	Salmon buff	20	8	A5	S	
1861		Forty e	ents, black	and red.	One I	lie.		Knife.	
		1			1		0.20	22.25.00	
4112		(LOA)	9.7	Amban	80	0	A		
4112 4113		(104) (105)	21	Amber Salmon buff	20	8	A5 A5	S	

No.	N. S. P	No. Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
1868	to 1864.	Two cents,	black.	Two	Dies.	Two	Knives.	
4114	(106)	22	Buff	2	3	A5	S	
4115	(107)	23	Buff	2	3	A5	U	
4116	(108)	23	Buff	II	3	A5	S	
4117	(100)	22	Amber	2	3	A5	S	
4118	(110)	22	Orange	2	3	A5	S	
4119	(111)	22	Orange	2	3	A5	U	
4120	(112)	23	Buff	II	3	A4	U	
4121	(113)	23	Orange	II	3	A6	U	

FOURTH SERIES.

Dies.

DIES 24 and 25. TWO CENTS. 1864. These are both of the same general design as Dies 22 and 23 with the upper inscription changed to read "U. s. POST." There are many sub-warieties, but, for general purposes, they are divided into two general classes; all of the broad varieties, i.e., those measuring 26mm. or over in width, are assigned to Die 24 and all the narrower ones, under 26mm, wide, to Die 25.

ones, under 26mm. wide, to Die 25.
Of the sub-varieties Messrs Tiffany,
Bogert & Rechert list twenty, eleven as Die
24 and nine as Die 25. Mr. Harrison, however, finds thirty-nine, and his list being the
most complete, his description is quoted in

VAR. I. Size 25½x26mm. The bust points to the left line of the letter "o" of "TWO," "c" of "CENTS" under the point of the frame line above. "o" of "TWO" low down.

VAR. 2. Size 24x263/mm. The bust points to the middle limb of the letter "w." "C" to left of the point.

VAR. 3. Size 24x26½mm. The bust points to the right limb of the "W." "c" to left of the point.

VAR. 4. Size 24x25 ½mm. The bust points to the middle limb of the "w". "c" under the point, "u" of "v. s." touches the line below.

VAR. 5. Size 24½x26mm. The bust points to the left line of the "o." "C" under the point. Letters "Po" of "POST" close together.

VAR. 6. Size 24¾x26½mm. The bust points to the right limb of the "w." "c" to left of the point. "EN" of "CENTS" far

VAR. 7. Size 24x25½mm. The bust points to the left line of the "o." "c" to left of the point. "u" almost touches line below, and "o" of "POST" almost touches the line above.

VAR. 8. Size 23\% x26\% mm. The bust points to the right limb of the "w." "c" to left of the point. "T" of "TWO" almost touches the line below.

VAR. 9. Size 24½x25¼mm. The bust points to the left line of the "o." "c" to left of the point, "CE" very close at the top.

VAR. IO. Size 24 1/4 x26mm. The bust points to the right limb of the "w." "C" to left of the point. "O" of "POST" near the point.

VAR. II. Size 23 ½ x26 ½ mm. The bust points between the letters "w" and "o." "p" of "POST" almost touches the line above. Letters "ENTS" are high up.

VAR. 12. Size 24% x25mm. The bust points to the left line of the "o." Letters "T w" touch at the top.

VAR. 13. Size 24x26mm. The bust points to the left line of the "o." "c" almost touches the line below. * * *

VAR. 14. Size 23½x26mm. The bust points to the middle of the letter "o." Letters "En" are far apart. In Var. 14A, "c" touches the point, and the letters "Ts" touch.

VAR. 15. Size 25x26mm. The bust points to the middle of the "o." The letters "EN" are closer than in Var. 14. In Var. 15A, the letter "E" touches the point.

VAR. 16. Size 24\\[\frac{1}{4}\text{mm}, \text{ The bust points to the right line of the "o." "c" to left of the point.

VAR. 17. Size 25x26½mm. The bust points to the middle of the "o." "c" to left of the point. "o" of "Two" and "c" of "CENTS" close.

VAR. 18. Size 26x2534 mm. The bust points to the left line of the "o." "C" to left of the point.

VAR. 19. Size 25 3/x25 3/mm. The bust points to the right line of the "0," "c" to left of the point. Letters "ENTS" very close to the line above.

VAR. 20. Size 26x26mm. The bust points to the middle of the letter "0." "c" to left of the point. Letters "CE" close at the top.

VAR. 21. Size 26x26mm. The bust points to the left line of the "o." "c" to

left of the point. "TW" touch, or almost do so, at the top.

VAR. 22. Size 26½ x25½ mm. The bust points between the "w" and "o." "C" to left of the point. "C" and "T" of "CENTS" very close to the line above.

VAR. 23. 'Size 25x27mm. The bust points to the middle of the "o." "C" to left of the point. "s" of "u.s." very close

to the line above.

VAR. 24, Size 26x25 3/mm. The bust points to the right line of the "O." Letters "U.S." are very low down, and "Po" are close together. * * *

VAR. 25. Size 26x26 1/2 mm. The bust points to the middle of the "o." Letter "s of "POST" is lower than the "O" or "T." * * *

VAR. 26. Size 253/x253/mm. The bust points to the middle of the "o," The back stroke of the "E" of "CENTS" touches, or almost touches, the point. The "s" of "U. s." is low down, and the "N" higher than the "T" * * * of "CENTS" is

VAR. 27. Size 25x25 3/mm. The bust points to the right line of the "o." "N" of "CENTS" is higer than the "T." * * *

Size 26x25mm. The bust VAR. 28. points to the left line of the "o." Letters "Po" are close, as are also "CE." "C" almost touches the line below. * * *

VAR. 29. Size 25½x26mm. The bust points to the middle of the "o." "s" of 'U.S." almost touches the line below. * *

VAR. 30. Size 26x25¾ mm. The bust points to the left line of the "O." almost touch at the top.

VAR. 31. Size 26x26 mm. The bust points to the middle of the "o." "T" of 'CENTS" almost touches the line above. ***

VAR. 32. Size 25 1/4 x25 1/2 mm. The bust points to the left line of the "o." Letters "po" are close, and "CE" are also close " * *

VAR. 33. Size 26x26 mm. The bust points to the left line of the "O." * *

VAR. 34. Size 26½x26 mm. The bust points to the middle of the "o," Letters "TS" of "CENTS" are close.

"T" of "THREE" " s" of "CENTS" 1/2 mm., 1 1/2 mm., 2 T 34 .. 3 34 11 66 34 4 6.6 6.6 5 11/4 14 114 6 1 1/2 66 6.6 1 11/2 8 1/2 34 46 9 IO 34 6.6 II 1

VAR. 35. Size 26x26 mm. The bust points to the middle of the "o." "s" of 'U. s." low down. Letters of "POST" are far apart. * *

VAR. 36. Size 26x26 mm. The points to the right of the "o." * The bust

VAR. 37. Size 26 1/25 1/2 mm. The bust points to the right line of the "o." "s" of "POST" close to the line above. "C" of "CENTS" close to the line below. * *

VAR. 38. Size 26x25½ mm. The bust points to the left line of the "o." Letters "ENT" are very close to the line above. * *

VAR. 39. Size 26 1/4 x25 1/2 mm. The bust points to the left line of the "O." Letters "EN" are very close to the line above. * * * In Var. 39a * * * "EN," and some of the other letters touch the lines."*

It will thus be seen that Mr. Harrison finds sixteen varieties of Die 24, i.e. Varieties 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 30, 31 and 33 to 39 inclusive, while he has twenty-three of Die 25, i.e. Varities I to 17 inclusive, 19, 23,

26, 28, 29 and 32.
It has been deemed inadvisable to recognize any of these varieties in the envelope list and it will therefore be left for the individual collector to determine which of these he will, or will not collect.

DIE 26. THREE CENTS. 1864. An upright oval measuring 241/2 to 251/2 x 28 to 291/2 mm. Small head of Washington embossed upon an inner oval of solid color which is surrounded by a colored band, without ornaments, between two colorless lines. This band is inscribed "UNITED STATES" above, "THREE CENTS" below, in colorless embossed block capitals and the inscriptions are separated at sides by a large embossed numeral of value. The whole design has an outer line of color.

Mr. Harrison describes twenty varieties of

Die 26, as follows:

"As in the case of the 3 cents of August, 1861, we preface our description of the varieties by giving a table of the distances the various parts of the inscription are from the large numeral of value at the side of the

"U"	of	"UNI	TED"	last	"S" 0	f "STATES"
	1/21	mm.,			1/2	mm.
10	3/	4.6			3/4	44
	1/2	4.4			1/2	44
	1/	64			1/	44
	1/4	1.4			1/2	4.6
	14	8.6			1/4	1.6
	1/4	4.6			3/	44
	3/	4.5			1	44
1	1	66			I	4.4
1	1	4.6			I	44
	34	4.6			34	**

^{*}Pp. 34-36.

	"T" of "THREE"	"s" of "CENTS"
12	I mm.	I mm,
13	1/2 "	3/ 11
13	1/2	I **
15	34 11	36 11
16	1	I "
17	36 11	36 11
18	11/4 "	I "
19	I "	11/2 "
20	I ""	134 "

VAR. I. The letters "HRE" of "THREE" are far apart, as are also the letters "EN" of "CENTS." Letters "TA" of "STATES" are close.

VAR. 2. The let'ers "HRE" are close, as also "EN." "TA" far apart. The lower part of the left numeral touches the frameline.

VAR. 3. The letters "HRE," "EN," and "TA" are all close together.

VAR. 4. The letters "ER" of "THREE" are apart as also "EN." "TA" close. The lower part of the right numeral touches the frame-line.

VAR. 5. The letters "EE" are closer than in the last variety. "EN" are very close, and "TA" are close.

VAR. 6. The letter "D" of "UNITED," and the first "S" of "STATES," are further apart than in Var. 5.

VAR. 7. The letters "EE" are further apart than in Var. 6.

VAR. 8. The letters "EE" are very close, and so are the "TS" of "CENTS." The lower part of both numerals touches the frame.

VAR. 9. The letter "D" of "UNITED" and the first "s" of STATES," and the last "E" of "THREE" and the "C" of "CENTS," are further apart than in Var. 8.

VAR. 10. The letters "AT" of STATES" are closer than in Var. 9. The lower part of the right numeral touches the frame-line.

VAR. II. The letters "IT" of "UNITED," and "ST" of "STATES," are further apart than in Var. 10. The lower part of the right numeral touches the frame-line.

VAR. 12. The letters "ED" of "UNITED" are closer than in Var. 11.

VAR. 13. The letters "TE" of "UNITED" are further apart than in Var. 12,

Var. 14. 'The last "E" of "THREE" and the "C" of "CENTS" are further apart than in Var. 13. The lower part of the left numeral touches the frame line.

VAR. 15. The "TE" of "UNITED," and "TA" of "STATES," are closer than in Var. 14. The lower part of the left numeral touches the frame-line.

VAR. 16. The "TE" of "UNITED," and "ST" of "STATES," are further apart; and

"U" of "UNITED"	last "s" of "STAMPS"
34 mm.	34 mm.
I "	I **
I	I **
3/ **	3/ 11
1 "	15 "
34 11	I
I	I **
I 1/2 ""	I
71/ 11	* 45

the "EN" of "CENTS" are closer than in Var.

VAR. 17. The letters "ENTS" of "CENTS" are further apart than in Var. 16.

VAR. 18, The "TE" of "UNITED," and "TS of "CENTS," are closer than in Var. 17. The lower part of both numerals touches the frame-line.

VAR. 19. The "TE" of "UNITED," "AT" of "STATES," and "TS" of "CENTS," are all further apart than in Var. 18.

VAR. 20. The "REE" of "THREE" are further apart than Var. 19." *

These varieties are even more hair-splitting than those of Dies 24 and 25, and therefore, are also left, to the fancy of the individual collector.

DIE 27. SIX CENTS. 1864. Very similar to last, value changed to "SIX CENTS." Mr. Harrison says of the two varieties of this die:

(In each case the measurements are from the numerals.)

VAR. I. "S" of "SIX" I1/2mm., "S" of "CENTS" 11/2mm., "U" of "UNITED" Imm., last "S" of "STATES" 11/4mm.

VAR. 2. "s" of "SIX" I¾mm., "s" of "CENTS" I¾mm., "U" of "UNITED" ¾mm., last "s" of "STATES" Imm.

The letters "TA" of "STATES,"and "IX" of "SIX" are further apart, and the letters "CE" and "NT" are closer than in Var. I. The left numeral is also nearer the left frame line, and the word "SIX" is placed lower down." *

DIE 28. NINE CENTS. 1865. Much like the ten cents, Die 17. The inscriptions and numerals of value are now colorless, upon a ground of solid color, while a colorless line now follows the outer edge, instead of the triangular spaces enclosing the branches, which now have eight, instead of seven, leaves. Size 30x27mm.

DIE 29. TWELVE CENTS. 1865. Similar to last, with value changed.

DIE 30. EIGHTEEN CENTS. 1865. Similar to last, with value changed.

DIE 31. TWENTY-FOUR CENTS, 1865. Similar to last, with value changed.

*Pp. 36-87. **P. 87.

DIE 32. THIRTY CENTS. 1865. Similar to last; value changed.

DIE 33. FORTY CENT. Similar to last; value changed.

1865

Watermarks.

Five watermarks, i.e. Numbers A4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, are found in this series, and all of these have been described excepting A7, of which Mr. Harrison says:

"Wmk. 7 averages 45°; extremes 44° to 47°.



Wmk. 7. Length of "POD" averages 48 mm., and the cross lines 30 mm. apart This is the variety with the positions of the monograms reversed as regards the cros lines. The "D" is as a rule, almost under the "U" above, though sometimes half clea to the left. Monograms about 8 to 12 mm. apart. (Tiffany's A5.)"*

Knives

Eight knives, i.e. Numbers I, 2, 9, II, 12, 20, 2I and 22, are found in this series. Of these all but knife 22 have already been described; that is as follows:

KNIFE 22. NOTE SIZE 1. 1864. This knife should form an envelope measuring 4 12-16 x 2 14-16 inches, 120x73 mm. It is readily distinguishable by its tongued upper flap, and by the fact that the upper and lower edges of the side flaps are unlike. The curves of the lower edges are longer than those of the upper and the points are rather small.

Paper.

The paper varies greatly, both in shade and texture, and specimens with the laid lines running horizontally instead of diagonally, are common.

No.	N. P. S.	No. Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
1864	to 1870.	Two cents,	black.	Two 1	Dies.	Three	Knives.	
4122	(114)	24	Buff	2	3	A6	U	
4123	(115)	24	Buff	11	3	A4-6	S	
4124	(116)	2.4	Buff	12	- 5	A4	U	
4125	(117)	24	Ambei	TE T	3	A8	S	
4126	(118)	24	Ambei	r II	3	A8	U	
4127	(119)	24	Amber	12	5	A8	S	

^{*}Pp. 7-8.

No.				Knife.				Remarks.
4128	(120)	24	Amber	12	5	A8	U	
4129	(121)	24	Orange	II	3	A4-6-8	U	
4130	(121a)	24		II	3	A6	S	
4131	(122)	25	Buff	II	3	A4-5-6-7	S	
4132	(123)	25	Buff	II	3	A5-6-7	U	
4133		25	Buff	12	5	A.8	S	
4134		25	Buff	12	5	A5	U	
4135	(126)	25	Amber	11	3	A3-7-8	S	
4136	(127)	25	Amber	II	3	A8	U	
4137	(127a)	25	Amber	12	5	A8	U	
4138	(128)	25	Orange	II	3	A4-5-6-8	U	
4139	(128a)	25		II	3		U Doi	able impression.*
1864.	, ,	-	s, rose.	One Di	-	Five Knive		
4140	(129)	26		I	1	A ₅	S	
4141	(130)	26	White	22	1	A3-6-8	S	
4142	(131)	26	White		3	A 5-8	S	
4143	(131a)	26	White	9	3	A5-8 A8		Albino.
4144		26			3	A5-6-8	S	
		26	White			None		Wove Paper.
4145		26	White	12	3	A5-6-8	S	more rapen
4146	(133)	26	Buff		5	A3-4-6	6	
4147	(134)	26	Buff	9	3		S	
4143	(135)	26	Buff		3	A4-5-6-7 A4-5-6	S	
4149	(136)	20			-		S	
4150	(137)	20	Buff, 2d Qual.	11	3	A5-8	S	
4151	(138)	20	Amber	9	3	A8	S	
4152	(139)	20	Amber	II	3	A8	S	
4153	3 . (. 26	N 20 10 20 10 10 10	12	5	A8	S	
4154	(141)	26	Amber,2d Qual.	II	3	A8	2	
1864.	Six	cents,		One Die		One Knife.		
4155	(142)	27	White	21	7	A3-5-6-8	S	
4156	(143)	27	Buff	21	7	A3-4-5-6-7		
4157	(144)	27	Amber	21	7	AS	S	
1865.	Thre	e cents	, brown.	One Die	ð.	One Knife.		
4158	(145)	26	White	21	7	A3-6-8	S	
4159	(146)	26	Buff	21	7	A3-5-6	S	
4160	(147)	26	Amber		7	A5-8	S	
1865.			purple.			One Knife.		
		27	White		3		S	
4161				II	3		S	
4162	3	27	Amber	II	3	A4-5-6 A8	S	
				One Die			2	
1865.			yellow. Buff				S	
4164		28			7 7	A3-5 A5	S	
4165							2	
1865.			orange.	One Die		One Knife.	-	
4166		-	Buff	21	7	A5-6	S	
4167	(154)	23	Amber	21	7	A8	S	
1865.	Twel	ve cent	s, claret.	One Die	ð.	One Knife.		
4168	(155)	29	Buff	21	7	A5-6	S	
1865.	Twel	ve cen	ts, brown.	One Di	e.	One Knife.		
		20			7	A6	S	
4169	1-0	-		21	7	A6-8	S	
4170								
1865.				One Di				
4171	(158)	30	Buff	20	8	A5-6-7	S	

^{*}Extra impression without color, projecting slightly at the left and bottom of regular stamps.

No.	N. P. S.	No. Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
1865.		Twenty-four	ents, blue.	One D	ie.	One Knife.		and the same
4172 4173	(159) (160)	31 31	Buff Amber	20 20	8	A5-6-7 A6	S	
1865.		Thirty cents,	green.	One I)ie.	One Knife	4	
4174	(161)	32	Buff	20	8	A5-7	S	
1865.		Forty cents,	rose.	One 1	Die.	One Knife		
4175	(162)	33	Buff	20	8	A4-5-6-7	S	

Comparative list of numbers of knives used in this catalogue and in that of the National Philatelic Society:

iciy.	
Our Numbers.	N. P. S.
10	10
12	12
19	13
20	15 16
21	16
22	.17

SPECULATIVE ISSUES AND THE 1899 INTERNATIONAL ALBUM.

We have actively begun work on the preparation of the 1899 edition of the International Album, and, in order to make it conform in its general lines to the wishes of the majority of collectors, we have tried to inform ourselves as to what would be most welcome to this majority. In pursuing this purpose we addressed circular letters to all the well-known dealers in the United States, in the belief that they would be well-informed as to the sentiment of the trade in general. As a result, we have determined to publish the new edition on the general lines followed in the complete album popularly known as the 1896 edition, thus eschewing the new features which were introduced in the 1897 edition. The sentiment expressed to us was almost unanimous in favor of a return to the old methods and against the

elimination of varieties of watermark, etc.

The other problem requiring a solution was the method of treatment that should be adopted for the Speculative Issues which we have religiously excluded from our catalogues and albums for the past three years. We ourselves have noticed for some time that a considerable demand was apparent among even the best class of collectors for such issues as the San Antonio of Portugal, the Jubilee issues of Peru and Ecuador, and others included in the supplementary list contained in the back of our catalogue. As we had never purchased any of the stamps to which we refused our recognition, we were compelled to decline many orders which were sent to us by our customers, and in view of the publication of the new album, it became necessary for us to determine our policy for the future. Again we consulted with those dealers who had previously responded to our circular in regard to the new album, and almost without exception have they favored the inclusion of all the Speculative Issues. We publish herewith extracts from some of the letters, which will show the character of the opinions expressed to us:

"In reply to yours of May 14, would say that in our opinion it would be well to leave out issues that were put on sale and were only used for a few days. We should not, however, leave out such issues as the Greek Olympic games, Canada and Newfoundland Jubilees, or stamps of that nature." "Your circular letter of May 14 received. My opinion is that it is not in the povince of the compiler of an Album to say what a collector shall or shall not collect; therefore space should be provided for the so-called unnecessary issues. There is no class of stamps that I have had any more call for in the last six months than these same stamps. Among my customers, some of the oldest, best-informed and conservative collectors in the country collect them, and ridicule the idea of any one trying to taboo them. Neither they nor I advocate the issuing of such stamps, but when issued they must be accepted."

"As a collector of stamps I collect all stamps which were issued and have been properly used to frank letters, etc., whether speculative or not, and for that reason I would be in favor of allowing spaces for same in your albums."

"By all means give us spaces for the Speculative Stamps."

"We are in receipt of your circular letter of May 14 in regard to the new 1899 album; in answer to your request for an expression of opinion from us, as to the insertation of speculative issues in the album, we can only state that our standpoint on the matter of speculative stamps has always been to leave this entirely to the individual collector. Our experience has been that the majority of collectors want every stamp issued by a legitimate government, and hence we conclude that they also desire spaces for them in their albums."

"Replying to your letter of the 14th inst., I think it desirably to include in your forthcoming album "speculative issues," for the reason that in my experience, collectors will buy just the stamps they fancy without regard to what any committee decides is or is not collectable."

"Regarding your question as to "Speculative Issues," my ideas of consistency again come into play, and if in compiling an album I included John Wanamaker's samples of wall paper decorations, I should also include stamps issued in a similar manner and for a like purpose (tapping the pockets of collectors) whether by Portugal, Ecuador, Peru, or any other country.

It is a pity that such issues have ever been made, but so long as they are as good as they were, or are good for the prepayment of postage, I should include them; and for the same reason I should exclude the Cuba stamp, as I can conceive of no reason why there should be a place in the album for it."

"In reply of your favor of May 16 beg to say that I do not think it would be detrimental to include the so-called speculative issues, in fact I believe that the agitation in the stamp papers has hurt collecting more than the stamps themselves. We have plenty of requests for this class of stamps including the Chinese Locals, and as long as there is an apparent demand for these stamps we do not see why they should not be included in the albums and catalogues. Any one who does not wish to collect then can leave them alone."

"We have talked with a few of our friends and we ourselves have given the matter a good deal of thought, and were we to publish the album, we think we would include the commemorative issues such as the Japanese Silver Wedding and War Stamps, and the one of South Africa in the body of the book, as these stamps, although commemorative, can hardly be called Speculative. Other popular sets like the U. S. Columbian, the Omaha Exposition and the Canada Jubilee Issue, although strictly speculative, we think we would also include, in this case following more the desire of the multitude than consistency, but for the remainder, such as the Portuguese issues, Uruguay La Paz, Ecuador, Venezuela, and similar kinds, we think we would leave in the back of the book a few blank pages with the plain heading of various issues, but without the proper spaces for these stamps, thus allowing every collector to choose what he likes best."

"In regard to the answer to your circular letter of May 14, will say we have nothing further to add than the ideas we ventilated in a letter to you on the subject of the 1899 album. That is: The stamp catalogue is and ought to be the text-book for the arrangement and location of all the stamps put into the album, and inasmuch as you catalogue the Speculative, Unnecessary and Fraudulent issues, you should give place and space for them in your world renowned stamp album.

As to whatever term you may designate and draw the line on all unnecessary issues, you can do as you think best according to your suggestions. We out here call a spade a spade, not a dining-fork. And sometimes we are obliged to pass through a barnyard to obtain a view of a bed of roses."

In consequence of this expression of opinion, which is practically unanimous and which represents almost all the dealers of standing in the United States, we have felt constrained to follow the lines indicated, and the '99 edition of the album as well as all future editions of our postage stamp catalogue will have these stamps placed in their proper order under the headings of the countries which issued them. Of course, we shall give no recognition to issues which are fraudulent, but shall confine ourselves to those stamps which were issued by competent authority. We have also adopted a new policy in the treatment of countries whose issues are collected but little, as the numerous pages devoted to them in our albums resulted in a vast number of blank spaces annoying to many of our collectors. We have therefore decided to leave a few blank pages for countries in this category, such as Afghanistan, Native Indians, Madagascar, and some others.

We have no doubt that the conclusion at which we have arrived will be satisfactory to the large majority of collectors in the United States, and to those who insist upon an adherence to principle without regard to practical considerations, we can only say, that the majority must rule, and that we have tried to follow the lead of the majority interested in our hobby.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

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(Continued from page 246.)

ISSUE OF 1890.

From the report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, dated Oct. 30th, 1890, we obtain the following information:

'The old contract for adhesive postage-stamps expired on the 30th of June, 1889. To afford time in which to make needful preparation for the new contract, the old contract was extended for a period of three months, until the 30th of September, under a right reserved to the Department by the terms of the contract.

After a full examination of the subject an advertisement was issued under date of June

17, 1889, calling for sealed proposals to be received until the 17th day of July for furnishing all the stamps which should be called for during the four years commencing October 1, 1889. The specifications furnished to bidders set forth the requirements of the contract with the utmost minuteness. They will be found in full in a copy of the contract in the appendix

The call was made for bids for ordinary stamps of two different sizes, to wit, those then in use, measuring I by 25-32 inch, and a smaller size, measuring 3/4 by 1/6 inch. The sizes and styles of newspaper and periodical, postage-due, and special-delivery stamps were

left unchanged.

An important change was that the color of each of the several denominations of stamps was prescribed by the specifications with the purpose of preventing arbitrary and un-necessary changes during the existence of the contract. Samples of the stamps in the selected colors, appropriately cancelled, were attached to the specifications and blank forms of proposal furnished to bidders. Proposals were called for separately for stamps to be printed, first by hand-presses; second, by steam-power presses in which a portion of the work is to be done by steam and a portion by hand, and third by steam power presses on which all the work is done by steam, with the right reserved to the Department to make the award upon any one of the three classes of bids. The classification of the bids will appear fully in the copy of the specifications referred to. * * *

In response to the advertisement two bids were submitted, one by Mr. Charles F. Steel, of Philadelphia, and the other by the American Bank Note Company of New York, the old contractors for furnishing stamps. The bid of Mr. Steel amounted, upon the basis referred to, to \$155,017.39 for stamps of the larger size, and to \$151,489.96 for stamps of the smaller size printed on hand-roller presses; to \$124,642.36 for stamps of the larger size, and to \$122,094.77 for stamps of the smaller size printed on steam-power presses on which a part of the work is done by steam and a part by hand; and to \$120,723 for stamps of the larger size, and to \$117,587.51 for stamps of the smaller size printed on all steam-power presses. The bid of the American Bank Note Company was for printing the ordinary stamps on steam-power presses only, and for the remaining kinds of stamps on hand-roller presses only, and the totals were \$158,033.87, comprehending ordinary stamps of the larger size, and \$148,235.47 embracing ordinary stamps of the smaller size. The difference between the amount of this bid and that of Mr. Steel for stamps printed on all steam-power presses was \$37,310.87 for stamps of the larger size, and \$30,647.96 for stamps of the smaller size.

At the opening in public of the bids, a protest was made by the American Bank Note Company against the award to Mr. Steele, on the ground that he was not eligible as the bidder under the terms of the advertisement restricting the bids to steel-plate engravers and plate-printers. This protest was shortly afterwards withdrawn, and, preliminary to an award, Mr. Steele was, upon the 1st of August, called upon to demonstrate his facilities for carrying out the contract. Though not engaged in the business, and being unprovided with a plant for printing and engraving, he promised to procure all the necessary equipment and material in time to manufacture and begin the delivery of the stamps on the 1st of October, or shortly thereafter. The specifications called for a fire-proof building in which to manufacture and store the stamps, but though called upon repeatedly to do so, Mr. Steel failed to submit for inspection suitable premises for the purpose. He offered only one building, though promising a choise of several different ones, and that building utterly failed to meet the requirement. The award was consequently witheld, and it becoming evident that Mr. Steele was either unwilling or unable to comply with his proposal, the Postmaster-General, under date of September 11, 1889, issued an advertisement calling for new proposals for a contract for the four years commencing December 1, 1889. At the same time provision was made for a temporary supply of stamps for the interval between October 1 and December 1 by calling on the American Bank Note Company to furnish a specified number of stamps under the provision of the contract giving the right to order an extra quantity not exceeding a three months' supply.

At the time appointed for closing the receipt of the new p:oposals, on the 26th of September, two bids were submitted. One was from the Franklin Bank Note Company and the other was from the American Bank Note Company, bo'h of New York. The bid of the Franklin Bank Note Company amounted, on the basis of the quantities specified in the previous advertisement, to \$163,904.82 for stamps of the larger size, and to \$163,904.82 for stamps of the smaller size, printed on all steam-power presses, and the bid of the American Bank Note Company amounted, on the same basis and for the same class of work, to \$157,641.93 for stamps of the larger size and to \$149,215.31 for stamps of the smaller size. The bid of the American Bank Note Company was \$391.94 less than its bid under the former

advertisement for the larger stamps and \$979.84 more for smaller stamps.

Subsequent to the receipt of these proposals another call was made by letter of the

Postmaster-General, dated October 8, upon Mr. Steel to comply with the requirements of his bid submitted in July, and he responded on the 12th of October by declining to proceed further in the matter. There appeared to be no alternative but to make a selection from the other bids already received, especially in view of the fact that through the time lost in the endeavor to induce Mr. Steel to comply with his proposal the Department had exhausted its resources for obtaining temporary supplies of stamps. The contract was therefore on the 23d of October awarded to the American Bank Note Company under its bid received on the 17th of July (it being the lowest of all the bids, except that of Mr. Steel, received under both advertisements), the award being made for ordinary stamps of the smaller size. No hesitation was felt in awarding the contract for stamps printed on all steam-power presses, the work having been satisfactorily done by that process during the preceding four years. As already shown, the successful bid amounted, upon the basis of the number of stamps issued during the year ending March 31, 1889, to \$148,235.47. amount was \$9,406.46 more than the cost of corresponding kinds and numbers of stamps under the previous contract. It is to be observed, however, that under the terms of the new contract, the cost of preparing dies, rolls, and plates for new designs of stamps, or for additional denominations, is to be borne by the Department, while under the previous contract, the contractor was required to make these changes at the discretion of the Department and at his own expense; and, moreover, that by the new contract the two-cent stamps, constituting by far the greater portion of all the issues, are printed in a much more expensive color than formerly.

The contract was duly executed, and it being found impracticable to prepare stamps of the new designs prior to December 1, arrangements were made with the American Bank Note Company by which stamps of the old style were to be furnished at the old contract rates until such time as the new stamps should be ready for issue. The issue of the new stamps was begun in time to place them on sale at the leading post-offices on February

22, last."

When the contract was signed on Nov. 7th, 1889, the date at which it was to become operative was advanced to Jan. 1st, 1890.

The specifications furnished to intending bidders on this stamp contract provided as follows in regard to colors:

"The colors selected for the several denominations of the two sizes of ordinary stamps for which proposals are invited are respectively as follows:

"The ordinary stamps of the larger size (A):

I	cent.	ultramarine blue	6	cent,	dark red
2	cent,	metallic red	10	cent,	light brown
3	cent,	vermilion	15	cent,	orange
4	cent,	milori green	30	cent,	black
5	cent,	chocolate	90	cent,	carmine

The colors adopted for this size of stamps are shown on the specimens herewith, each being surcharged with the word 'Sample.'

For ordinary stamps of the smaller size (B):

1	cent, ultramarine blue	6	cent,	vermilion
2	cent, carmine	IO	cent,	milori green
3	cent, royal purple			steel blue
4	cent, chocola'e	30	cent,	black
2	cent light brown	00	cent.	orange

The colors adopted for this size are shown on the specimens herewith, each designated as 'Sample A.'

The inks to be used in printing the stamps must be of the colors shown on the samples for the corresponding kinds and denominations, and be fully equal in quality thereto. The use of aniline inks will not be allowed."

The one, two, three, six, ten, fifteen, thirty and ninety cent stamps were placed on sale at one hundred and ten of the larger post-offices on February 22nd, 1890. The four and five cent stamps were not issued until June 2nd of that year. The eight cent stamp did not form a part of the series as originally prepared and was not issued until about three years later, March

21st, 1893. Its introduction was due to the reduction of the registration fee from ten to eight cents, on January 1st, 1893,

The official description of the designs is as follows:

One Cent. Profile bust, after Rubricht, of Benjamin Franklin looking to the left, on an oval disk, with dark background and narrow white border, immediately above which, set in a panel conforming to the curve of the disk, are the words "united states postage" in white capitals, and below which, in slightly larger and shaded letters, arranged in a waved line running nearly the whole width of the stamp, are the words "one cent." just above these latter words, on either sides, is a white numeral of denomination—the arabic figure "i"—in a small oval space, surrounded by an ornate scroll, the upper portion of which is connected with and serves as a support to the panel around the medallion. The whole is placed upon a distinctly lined oblong tablet, seven eigths of an inch high by three fourths of an inch wide, with beveled sides and bottom. The color is ultramarine blue.

Two CENTS. Profile bust after Houdon, of George Washington, looking to the left, on an oval disk. The surroundings of the medallion are the same as in the 1-cent stamp, with the necessary change of figures and letters representing the denomination. Color, carmine. An improved quality of color for the 2-cent stamp was adopted May 12, 1890.

THREE CENTS. Profile bust, after Powers, of Andrew Jackson, looking to the left, on an oval disk. The surroundings of the medallion are the same as in the 1-cent stamp, with the necessary change of figures and letters re-

presenting the denomination. Color purple.

FOUR CENTS. Portrait of Abraham Lincoln, after a photograph from life, three-quarters face, looking to the right, on an oval disk. The surroundings of the medallion are the same as in the 1-cent stamp, with the necessary change of figures and letters representing the denomination. Color, velvet brown. Issued June 2, 1890.

FIVE CENTS.—Portrait of U. S. Grant, after a photograph from life, three-quarters face, looking to the right, on an oval disk. The surroundings of the medallion are the same as in the 1-cent stamp, with the necessary change of figures and letters representing the denomination. Color, light brown. Issued June 2, 1890.

SIX CENTS —Portrait of James A. Garfield, after a photograph from life, three-quarters face, looking to the left, on an oval disk. The surroundings of the medallion are the same as on the 1-cent stamp, with the necessary change of figures and letters representing the denomination. Color, light maroon.

EIGHT CENTS.—Portrait of Gen. William T. Sherman, after a photograph from life, full face. The surroundings of the picture are the same as those on the stamps below the 10 cent denomination with the necessary change of figures and letters representing the value. Color, lilac. It was issued March 21, 1893, in connection with the reduction of the registry fee from 10 to 8 cents.

TEN CENTS.—Portrait of Daniel Webster, after a daguerreotype from life, three-quarters face, looking to the left, on an oval disk, with dark background and narrow white border, around the upper half of which, set in a panel conforming to its curve, are the words "UNITED STATES POSTAGE," in

small white capitals, the words "TEN CENTS" in somewhat similar letters being placed in a like panel below the medallion. Below this again, in the two lower corners of the stamp, are plain Arabic numerals of denomination, "10," set in circular spaces surrounded with ornate scrolls not unlike those in the 1-cent stamp. The whole is placed upon an oblong tablet, % of an inch by ¾ of an inch with beveled sides and bottom. The color is milori green.

FIFTEEN CENTS.—Portrait of Henry Clay, after a daguerreotype from life, three-quarters face, looking to the left, on an oval disk. The surroundings of the medallion are substantially the same as in the 10-cent stamps, with approprite changes of figures and letters representing the denomination. Color, deep blue.

THIRTY CENTS.—Profile bust of Thomas Jefferson, after Ceracchi, looking to the left, on an oval disk. The surroundings of the medallion are the same as in the 10-cent stamp, with necessary change of the letters and figures of denomination, the latter, however, being of block form. Color, black.

NINETY CENTS.—Profile bust of Commodore O. H. Perry, after Wolcott's statue, looking to the left, on an oval disk. The surroundings of the medallion are substantially the same as in the 30-cent stamp, with the necessary change of the letters and figures of denomination. Color, orange.

The stamps are of uniform size, 19x22 mm.

The paper, gum and perforation are the same as in previous issues made

by the American Bank Note Co.

There are some minor varieties of the two cent stamps which are of triffing interest. These are colorless marks, commonly called "caps," above one or both of the numerals of value. They are caused by damaged transfer rolls. By some means, probably over hardening, a bit of the roll was chipped off. In one instance the break occurred above the right-hand numeral, in another above the left, and in the third above both numerals. These three transfers and others which were not damaged were used in conjunction and the resulting combinations are interesting to specialists. There is in the collection of Mr. H. E. Deats a strip of ten stamps from the upper right quarter of plate VV246, of which the first three stamps (counting from the left) have caps on the left hand numeral, and the other stamps of the row have caps on both numerals. In the same collection are similar strips from plates TT235, VV247 and VV248, all the stamps of which have caps on the numeral at the left, and a strip from plate VV245 with caps on both numerals. Mr. Deats' strips from plates SS232, TT236, 238 and 239 do not show any caps. Plates UU240, 241, 242, 243 and 244 are one cent stamps. Other adjacent numbers have not been seen. It is possible that some of them are of the capped varieties.

In view of the rigid and almost microscopical examination which stamp plates are understood to receive it is surprising that these defective plates

were ever made or used.

The following shades and varieties are found in this issue.

Perforated 12.

Feb. 22nd, 1890. 1 cent pale ultramarine, ultramarine, dark ultramarine, gray blue, dull blue
2 cents lake, violet-lake, lilac-rose, carmine lake, pale car-

mine, carmine, deep carmine, carmine-rose, bright aniline rose, deep aniline rose, rose, crimson

3 cents bright purple, deep purple 4 cents dark yellow-brown, black-brown June 2nd, 1890.

5 cents orange-brown, deep orange-brown, bistre-brown, dark brown

Feb. 22nd, 1890. 6 cents claret, claret-brown, rose-brown

March 21st, 1803. 8 cents gray-lilac, gray-violet

Feb. 22nd, 1890. 10 cents deep blue-green, dark gray-green

15 cents indigo, deep indigo 30 cents gray-black, full black

90 cents yellow-orange, orange, red-orange

Varieties:

2 cents carmine. Cap on right numeral

2 cents carmine-lake, carmine, carmine-rose, rose. Cap on left numeral

2 cents carmine-lake, carmine-rose. Caps on both num-

I	cent deep ultramarine.	Imperforate
2	cents carmine-rose, carmine	66
3	cents purple	44
	cents dark yellow-brown	4.6
5	cents orange-brown	16
6	cents claret	**
8	cents gray-lilac	46
10	cents deep blue green	66
	cents indigo	6.6
30	cents black	66
-	cents orange	44

In this issue many plates of the one and two cents values contained four hundred stamps each. All the other plates contained two hundred stamps each. The impressions were, as usual, cut into sheets of one hundred stamps. The imprints and plate numbers are in the same style and occupy the same positions as on previous plates of the same contractors. In addition some if not all of the plates have the inscription " AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY" at the outer side of each pane of one hundred stamps.

In the following list the figures enclosed in parenthesis indicate the number of stamps on each plate.

The numbers of the plates were as follows:

1 cent	(400)	C.	11,	12,	13,	14,	15,	
	(400)	G.	36,	37,	38,	39,	40,	
	(400)	Q.	89,	90,	91,	92,	93.	
	(400)	BB.	145,	146,	147,	148,	149,	
	(400)	FF.	165,	166,	167,	168,	169,	
	(400)	UU.	240,	241,	242,	243,	244,	
	(400)	Cr.			282,			
	(400)	Dr.	285,	286,	287,	288,	289,	
	(4co)	F1.	295,	296,	297.	298,	299,	
2 cents	(400)	A.	Ι,	2,	3,	4,	5.	
	(400)	В.	6,	7,	8,	9:	10,	71,

```
(400)
               D.
                        16,
                                   18.
                                             20,
                             17.
                                        IQ.
       (400)
               F.
                        31,
                             32,
                                   33.
                                        34,
                                             35,
        (400)
               H.
                             42,
                                             45.
                        41,
                                   43,
                                        44,
               K.
        200)
                        56,
                             57,
                                   58,
                                        59,
                                             60,
               L.
                                   63,
        200)
                        61.
                             62,
                                        64,
                                             65,
                             67,
        200)
               M.
                        66,
                                   68,
                                        69.
                                             70, 99,
        200)
               N.
                                   76,
                                             78,
                        74.
                              75.
                                        77,
                                              83,
                                        82,
        200)
               0.
                              80,
                                   81,
                        79.
                                        87,
               P.
                        84,
                                              88.
        400)
                             85,
                                   86,
               R.
         400)
                        94,
                             95,
                                   96,
                                        97.
                                              98,
               S.
         200)
                       100, 101, 102, 103, 104,
         200)
               T.
                       105, 106, 107, 108, 109.
               U.
         200)
                       110, 111, 112, 113, 114,
               V.
         200)
                       115, 116, 117, 118, 119,
               W.
         400)
                       120, 121, 122, 123, 124,
               X.
         200)
                       125, 126, 127, 128, 129,
         400)
                Y.
                        130, 131, 132, 133, 134,
                Z.
         400)
                        135, 136, 137, 138, 139,
         200)
               AA.
                        140, 141, 142, 143, 144,
         400)
                CC.
                        150, 151, 152, 153, 154,
         400)
                DD.
                        155, 156, 157, 158, 159,
         400)
                EE.
                        160, 161, 162, 163, 164,
                GG.
         400)
                        170, 171, 172, 173, 174,
                HH.
         400)
                        175, 176, 177, 178, 179,
         200)
                II.
                        180, 181, 182, 183, 184,
         (200)
                JJ.
                        185, 186, 187, 188, 189,
         200)
                KK.
                        190, 191, 192, 193, 194,
                LL.
         200)
                        195, 196, 197, 198, 199,
                NN.
                        205, 206, 207, 208, 209,
         400)
         200)
                00.
                        210, 211, 212, 213, 214,
         200)
                PP.
                        215, 216, 217, 218, 219,
         400)
                QQ.
                        220, 221, 222, 223, 224,
                RR.
         200)
                        225, 226, 227, 228, 229,
         100)
                SS.
                        230, 231, 232, 233, 234,
                TT.
         (400)
                        235, 236, 237, 238, 239,
         (200)
                VV.
                        245, 246, 247, 248, 249,
                WW.
         (200)
                        250, 251, 252, 253, 254,
                        255, 256, 257, 258, 259,
         (200)
                XX.
         200)
                YY.
                        260, 261, 262, 263, 264,
         400)
                AI.
                        270, 271, 272, 273, 274,
         400)
                Br.
                        275, 276, 277, 278, 279,
         400)
                EI.
                        290, 291, 292, 293, 294,
         400)
                GI.
                        300, 301, 302, 303, 304,
                 HI.
         400)
                        305, 306, 307, 308, 309,
                 II.
         (400)
                        310, 311, 312, 313, 314,
         (400)
                 II.
                        315, 316, 317, 318, 319,
                 KI.
                         320, 321, 322, 323, 324,
                 LI.
                         325, 326, 327, 328, 329,
                 MI.
                         330, 331, 332, 333, 334,
                 NI.
                         335, 336, 337, 338, 339,
                 01.
                         340, 341, 342, 343, 344,
                 Pr.
                         345, 346, 347, 348, 349,
3 cents
         (200)
                          21, 72,
```

4	cents	(200)	J. MM.	51,			54,	
5	cents	(200)	I.	46,			49,	
6	cents	(200)		23,				-
8	cents	(200)	ZZ.	265,	266,	267,	268,	269,
10	cents	(200)	E.	26,	27,	28,	29,	30,
15	cents	(200)		22,				
30	cents	(200)		24,				
90	cents	(200)		25,				

Plates 71 and 99 were added to the groups lettered B and M to replace damaged plates.

Stamps from the following plates are known in imperforate condition:

2	cents	D	18
5	cents	I	46
6	cents		23
15	cents		22
30	cents		24
00	cents		25

The annual reports of the Postmaster General supply the following statistics of stamps issued to deputy postmasters.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1891.

QUARTER ENDING.

		Sept. 30, 1890.	Dec. 31, ·890.	Mch. 31, 1891.	June 30, 1891.	Total.
1	cent	121,144,100	146,001,900	160,068,400	151,494,100	578,708,500
2	cents	394,563,400	435,499,000	464,456,200	425,781,700	1,720,300,300
3	cents	2,053,700	2,596,300	3,334,400	2,900,700	10,885,100
4	cents	3,471,350	5,248,100	4,878,250	3,764,100	17,361,800
5	cents	9,227,460	11,054,240	12,197.780	10,433,200	42,912,680
6	cents	531,550	720,050	391,650	348.550	1,991,800
10	cents	4,915,680	5,783,260	6,939,180	5,447,650	23,085,770
15	cents	362,560	475,000	580,960	267,080	1,685,600
30	cents	91,790	186,330	160,530	88,410	527,060
90	cents	13,430	11,230	7,790	12,280	44.730

Whole number of stamps 2,397,503,340. Value \$46,239,050.00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1892.

OUARTER ENDING.

		Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mch. 31, 1802.	June 30, 1892,	Total.
I	cent	123,667,200	172,387,600	170,077,700	159,108,400	625,240,900
2	cents	402,173,600	474.486,800	489,161,800	447,493,500	1,813,315,700
3	cents	2,085,800	3 619,000	4,228,200	2,749,600	12,682,600
4	cents	3,810,000	5,281,900	5,164,200	4,559,100	18,815 200
5	cents	9,329,180	12,404,380	12,515,540	10,705,520	44,954,620
6	cents	570,750	780,900	626,650	295,650	2,273.950
10	cents .	4,808,690	6,448,900	6,770,290	5,758,880	23,786,760
15	cents	404,720	543,840	443,420	258,360	1,650,340
30	cents	129,290	135,410	129,910	116,670	511,280
90	cents	12,990	8,000	7,480	10,390	38,860

Whole number of stamps 2,543,270,210. Value \$48,850,562 00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th 1893.

QUARTER ENDING.

		Sept. 30, 1892.	Dec. 31, 1892.	Mch. 31, 1893.	June 30, 1893.	Total.
I	cent	133,659,850	160,812,800	51,128,400	90,341,300	435,942,350
2	cents	439,410,000	470,560,800	72,173,600	217,612,200	1,199 756,600
3	cents	2,357,550	3,834,000	1,117,100	1,671,300	8,979,950
4	cents	4,270,600	5,639,875	1,031,300	2,559,300	13,501,075
5	cents	10,487,330	11,838,540	1,197,460	4,997,260	28,520,590
6	cents	632,950	1,074,550	164,450	365,800	2,237,750
8	cents	*******		139,250	1,403,250	1,542,500
10	cents	5,241,000	6,151,400	735,350	1,697,130	13,824,880
15	cents	310,470	679,600	46,640	113,720	1,150,430
30	cents	123,650	119,180	12,910	34,870	290,610
90	cents	15,820	23,380	170	1,990	41,360

Whole number of stamps 1,705,788,095. Value \$32,527,151.00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894.

QUARTER ENDING.

		Sept. 30, 1893.	Dec. 31, 1893.	Mch. 31, 1894.	June 30, 1894.	Total.
1	cent	78,059.300	71,907,600	116,841,900	138,586,300	405,395,100
2	cents	275,632,700	200,240,200	275,930,000	403,934,600	1,155,737,500
3	cents	1,221,900	2,096,500	4,719,900	3,774,200	11,812,500
4	cents	2,161,900	1,871,450	5,598,000	4,574,650	14,206,000
5	cents	3,948,140	3,434.380	9,857,560	9,582,440	26,822,520
6	cents	402,400	303,400	959,800	1,043,800	2,709,400
8	cents	1,013,750	781,200	1,609,000	1,727,450	5,131,400
10	cents	1,722,600	1,719,670	3,137,300	3,050,150	9,629,720
15	cents	118,740	79 380	231,200	368,440	797,760
30	cents	81,190	13,830	49,450	148,610	293,080
90	cents	530		W . W		
	Whol	e number of s	tamps 1,632,	550,250. Va	lue \$31,189,8	21.00.

Note.—It is the wish of the author to secure for this work the greatest possible accuracy and completeness. As an assistance to this end he requests philatelists to call his attention to any errors or corrections to be made in dates and to any varieties which may be omitted from the lists. In addition to this the publishers will greatly appreciate the loan of any copies of the Baltimore and Brattleboro stamps and of Carriers of types C4, C28, C29 and C30 (58th edition of the Standard Catalogue) in order that illustrations of as many types as possible may be secured. The loan of stamps of the current issue on blued paper is also requested. For which favors thanks are tendered in advance.

(To be continued.)

THE TEN CENTS 1863 OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

From Le Timbre-Poste.

Since 1877 the various editions of our catalogue have described the 10 cent Confederate States stamps of 1863 as having been printed at Richmond and at Columbia. The last edition says that the first printings had the background vertically lined, while those from Columbia had it cross-lined and the drawing of the corners incomplete.

In the Questionnaire of 1894 M. Mahé criticises, and rightly, this information which he finds incomplete, and, he might have added, inexact.

We shall now try to be more explicit and profit by the explanations of M. Mahé and especially by the article, full of revelations, on the stamps of the Confederate States which was published in 1892-93 by the Monthly Journal and of which we had lost sight.

Not having at our command any official document or information, which latter is not always reliable, it occasionally becomes necessary for us to investigate history and borrow dates from it, uniting them with those which we gather from the stamps when, by chance, the date is indicated,

Friend A. Reinheimer will say that this proves that cancelled stamps (which are his fad) are very useful and may be consulted with profit whereas new stamps will teach us nothing. On the other hand these last have the great advantage of never hiding their weak points, when perchance they have been counterfeited.

South Carolina was the first to raise the standard of revolt by withdrawing from the Union on December 20th, 1860. Other states soon followed this example, and by January, 1861, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas had imitated South Carolina. They formed an independent State under the title of Confederate States of America.

Scarcely had they proclaimed their independence, when, in April, 1861, the States of Arkansas, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia left the Union to join the revolting states and Richmond became the capital of the Confederate States.

Postal relations between the Northern States and the eleven Southern States ceased on May 31st, 1861. It was, therefore, after this date that the first stamps of the Confederacy, which were originally printed at Richmond by the lithographing establishment of Messrs. Hoyer & Ludwig, appeared. Those with which we shall now occupy ourselves emenated likewise from that city.

On the 15th of August, 1863, this 10c stamp first made its appearance in Europe, and it was promptly chronicled in the *Timbre-Poste*. Thinking that this stamp must have appeared during the previous month we attributed to it the date of July? 1863, at which time, as we thought, it must have made its appearance. But the researches which we have since made have clearly demonstrated that this stamp must have been issued earlier, that is to say, in January, 1863.

Major Evans having learnt, indirectly, that we proposed to write an article on these stamps informed us at once that he placed at our disposal all contained in his collection.

We are happy to acknowledge that, if we are permitted to throw any light on this issue, we owe it largely to the communication of Mr. Evans. We take this opportunity to express here our indebtedness to this exceptional correspondent whose kindness has never for a moment failed us.

From all appearances, the first stamp, "TEN CENTS," engraved by Mr. Archer, of Richmond, must have been issued near the end of the year 1862 and not in January, 1863, its successor having appeared at this latter date as can be seen from what follows. This "TEN" cents was so unfortunate as to displease a certain Mr. Brown of the Postal Department; nevertheless the stamp was issued. The *Monthly Journal* credits Mr. Corwin with this statement, who thus expresses it:

"Immediately upon the appearance of this stamp an outcry arose against it, on account of the portrait, which outcry is attributed to that Mr. Brown whose advice was not taken and who, therefore, had declared war upon the stamp. The government, therefore (as the U.S. government did under similar circumstances with regard to the 1869 issue of the U.S.) determined to make a change and Mr. Halpin who had in the meantime arrived was set at work upon a new die, which was to be an improvement upon the TEN cents; the result was the 10c blue ordinarily met with. In consequence of the enormous demand for stamps, both the plates of the TEN and common 10c were being worked at the same time, when in the process of transfer the die of the TEN was split, and its career ended. This is the real reason for the scarcity of these stamps."

From the above it follows, and this no one disputes, that the TEN cents came before the two types of "10" cents and they come, in our opinion, in

the following order:



FIRST TYPE



SECOND TYPE.

Portrait in profile, to the right, of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, in an oval, the background of which is covered with vertical lines crossed by horizontal lines. Surrounding this another horizontally lined oval; frame rectangular, having the corners cut off and rounded and carrying at the upper part an arched band for inscription bearing in white letters: POSTAGE; and at the lower part also in the same style of letters and figures: 10 CENTS; at the left in gothic letters: "The Confederate"; at the right "States of America."

Engraved by Mr. Halpin and printed in color on white paper of various qualities, not perforated. We say not perforated, although some of them have been perforated or pierced. But they were in no sense official, the stamps must have been privately perforated for the convenience of the

users or for speculation.

Differences between the types:

FIRST TYPE.—Head larger than in the second type, nose curved, cheekbone very prominent, ear elongated, hair long, notably behind, shadows clearly marked in oblique on the neck, of which a single line marks the edge, beard marked by four strong lines forming curls.

The frame has the ornaments of the angles filled in between the scrolls; on good copies a line surrounding the contour of the stamp may be seen; the background of the oval has the vertical lines well marked but the horizontal

lines are, for the most part, hardly visible.

The inscriptions at the sides have a lined background.

The oval, which is almost ½mm. larger than in the type which follows,

comes closer to the inscription both above and below.

Second type.—Head not so large; nose straighter, more pointed than in the first type; cheek-bone less prominent; ear larger; less hair and more wavy; the shadows on the neck, at the right, have almost disappeared, those at the back are crossed, while those which go toward the beard are curved, the neck has not the stiffness of the former type and it is slightly hollowed at the back; the edge is marked by a heavy line; the beard has two heavy strokes, one curved, the other oblique.

The exterior ornaments of the frame are incomplete; they lack the shading of the first type, the corners being hollowed out; the upper left ornament is much more rigid. The stamp has a very distinct quadrille background.

The inscriptions at the sides have no lines in the background, which is

blank.

The oval is about 1/2 millimeter smaller than in the preceding type.

Philatelists do not agree as to the order of issue of these two stamps. According to Mr. Evans, a view shared by the Scott catalogue, the first 10 cents would be our second type and vice versa. Mr. Evans is strengthened in his opinions by the numbering of the plates and says, with some appearance of probability, that Nos. 1 and 2 most assuredly do not indicate plates created after those having the numbers 3 and 4. Mr. Corwin, agreeing with Mr. Mahê and with us, gives as a reason for a contrary opinion that he has met with the first type, obliterated: Fayetteville, Feb. 12, 1863, while the earliest date which he has seen on the second type is Richmond, May 10, 1863.

Mr. Corwin's reasons are not decisive. But we have others to bring

forward which will confirm his conclusions.

To begin with, the collection of Mr. Evans contains a 10 cents, first type, having franked a letter originating in Jackson, Miss., bearing date of 13 or 18 January, unfortunately without year. The shade is that of the "TEN CENTS" which corresponds with the first printings of the 10 cents; its cottony paper is also that of 1863. It is apparent that we have here a stamp issued and used at this period. One may, most assuredly, object that, it could just as well have been used a year later, but this requires a greater stretch of the

probabilities than is reasonable, in our opinion.

As to the second type, we have seen none with earlier cancellations than Richmond, April, 1863, also in the Evans collection, of a shade which does not at all resemble the first printing. The second type should certainly not exist in this first shade. Mr. Corwin has spoken of an accident which happened to the "TEN CENTS" when new plates were being made, which as it rendered the plates useless, explains the rarity of these stamps. As it was to have been replaced within a short time there was no occasion for making new plates. It is also very probable that very little thought was given to it. The rarity of this stamp is due, to our mind, simply to the small number that were printed.

Has not Mr. Corwin confused it with the type "10 CENTS" (our second type), the die of which really suffered the mishap of which he speaks?

Indeed, if the stamps of this type are examined, a vertical white line, of varying dimensions, cutting the two lower horizontal lines of the oval will be seen above the letter "N" of "CENTS." This defect occurred when the plate was being made, the die having split, and this is proven by the fact that when the plate was used later on, for it was at first put aside, it produced stamps with and without flaw, resulting not from impressions from two, but from one and the same plate. Besides, it would be difficult to explain the laying aside of a perfect plate in order to use a second one which would not have been perfect. Therefore, there was not, nor could there have been more than one plate of stamps with dividing lines.

The extreme rarity of specimens without flaw goes to support our statement; also the various shades of these which match exactly the shades of the defective stamps. This would certainly not have been the case had there been two plates, and consequently printings, which would inevitably have

produced stamps of varying shades.

In order to repair, as soon as possible, the unexpected accident, the engraver Halpin immediately made a reproduction of the head and the oval which was put into the existing frame, so that this type is made of two pieces. In order that it might not be recognizable, however, he made important retouches on the exterior portions. The scrolls assumed a different shape, and the open spaces between them were filled with small lines; finally it was found necessary, we scarcely know why, to surround the exterior drawing of

the stamp with a line which is rarely visible.

Therefore, from the evident desire to replace a type which had become useless, we arrive at our conclusion as to the printing of our first type. If it were otherwise, why was the second type made? In deciding upon the production of a new type, formed in large part of the old, it was therefore the plain and settled intention to substitute a perfect type for another which was defective. It would be difficult to understand why, after having cast aside a type which was considered bad, it should afterwards be given precedence over another made solely to replace it, and combining the desired qualities for proper printing. In that case, there would be no reason for the existence of a new type.

It is practically impossible that the order of the types as given by us, is not the correct one: the dates of issue, moreover, which have been met with and the shades of the first printings superabundantly prove that this order is

quite exact.

Now, how does it happen that the stamps of the first type bear the plate numbers 3 and 4 instead of 1 and 2? It will be readily understood that we can learn nothing on this subject from an examination of the stamps, but, after what we have said, it seems to us that this question becomes altogether secondary. We shall return to it further on.

We have observed that there were never more than four plates in use for printing the two types of the 10 cents; two of the first type (No. 3 and 4), two of the 2d type, (No. 1 and 2). Only the first plate, No. 1 was replaced. The four plates were then used indiscriminately.

The printing was intrusted to various firms, as follows:

To begin with, Messrs Archer & Daly were directed to print the first stamps. The plates were numbered 1 to 4 without firm name; * later on they were signed, Archer & Daly, Bank-Note Engravers, Richmond, Va. (No. 1, 2, 3); the partnership having probably been dissolved, the word Daly was effaced in the printings which followed, while leaving Engravers in the plural (see plates 1 and 3); the sheets which we find next have simply; Bank-Note Engraver, Richmond, Va. (No. 4); finally, in 1864, the stamps were printed by Keatinge & Ball, Bank-Note Engravers, Columbia, S. C., using plates 1 to 4.

These plate numbers are always alike: 3 and 4 for type 1, and 1 and 2 for type 2; they have always occupied the position which they originally

had :

	At	the left.			At	the right.	
No. 1	under	the	6th	stamp	Under t	he	5th
2	61	66	6th	66	66	66	5th
3	6.	44	5th	44	44	66 ,	5th
4	between	" 5th	and 6th	44	Between	" 5th and	6th

The firm names were placed as below and show that they were added

^{*}We have not seen Plate 1 without firm name, but it must exist as the inscription, which was added later, and which is not found in alignment with it, proves.

after the figures because they are found lower down or they were placed opposite the figure.

1st Plate. Archer & Daly or Archer ; Left side : begins about the end of the 1st stamp Right " " " " 6th "

1st Plate: Keatinge & Ball: Left side: begins with the 1st stamp Right " at "6th "

2d Plate: Archer & Daly: Left side: begins with the 1st stamp Right " at " 6th "

2d Plate: Keatinge & Ball: Left side: begins with the 1st stamp Right " at "5th "

3d Plate: Archer & Daly or Archer: Left side: begins under the 6th stamp Right " " 6th "

3d Plate: Keatinge & Ball: Left side: begins before the 6th stamp Right " at the end of "5th"

4th Plate: Bank-Note Engraver:

It is thought from the arrangement of the inscription of that Plate 4 was never used by the two firms: Archer & Daly or Archer.

Left side: begins at the 2d stamp Right " " 2d "

4th Plate: Keatinge & Ball: Left side: begins before the 1st stamp Right " " 1st "

(To be Continued.)

STAMP TAXES UNDER THE WAR REVENUE BILL.

Among the special taxes imposed by the "War Revenue Bill," and in addition to an increase of rates in the stamp taxes on Tobacco and Beer, and a similarly payable tax on "Mixed Flour," are those scheduled below, payment of which is to be evidenced by an adhesive stamp affixed to the document or article and properly cancelled. These taxes take effect July 1st, 1898, and heavy penalties are imposed for evasion of, or for neglect or omission to pay, this "stamp tax" or to issue certain papers to which the stamps are to be affixed; for forging or counterfeiting the stamps or the plates from which they are printed; for failure properly to cancel a stamp used or for using again a stamp once cancelled; or for the payment of an unstamped check or similar paper.

Documents not properly stamped will not be recorded in any public office, nor will they be admitted in evidence in any suit at law; but no penalty will attach to the failure to use a particular kind of stamp, if another

legal documentary stamp indicating the payment of the tax be properly affixed.

The law provides that the stamps shall be cancelled by writing upon them the initials of the person cancelling, and the date. Manufacturers of proprietary articles etc., may furnish dies or plates for stamps of special design for their exclusive use; when these are used they are to be so affixed to the package that they will be destroyed in the act of opening, such destruction to take the place of cancellation as above directed.

RATES OF STAMP TAX.

ON DOCUMENTS, ETC.

Bonds or Certificates of Indebtedness of any company or corporation, or certificates of stock, on organization or reorganization, issued after July 1, 1898, (excepting Bonds or Certificates of Indebtedness of the U.S. or of any State, on each \$100 face value, 5 cents County, Town, or Municipal or other Corporation exercising a taxing power; and the Stock and Bonds of certain Building and Loan Associations):

Sales, deliveries or transfers of Stock in any company or corporation, however on each \$100 face value, 2 cents evidenced:

Sales, or agreements to sell produce or) for each \$100 mechandise, on any Exchange, for pre- for each additional \$100 sent or future delivery:

or fraction thereof r cent

Bank Checks, Certificates of Deposit, not drawing in-

2 cents each

Drafts or Orders for payment of money, at sight or on demand:

Bills of Exchange (Inland or drawn abroad and payable in the U.S.). Certificates of Deposit, interest bearing,

Drafts or Orders for payment, not at sight or demand, Promissory Notes (except Bank Notes for

circulation). Promissory Notes, for each renewal:

(Applies to U. S. Money Orders as additional rate).

not exceeding \$100 2 cents

each additional \$100 or fraction thereof 2 cents

Foreign Bills of Exchange, Letters of Credit:

> (drawn in but payable without the United States, including express or other money orders by telegraph or otherwise)

If drawn singly, for each \$100 or fraction thereof, 4 cents If drawn in sets of two or more-for each bill of each set, per \$100. (or equivalent) or fractional part thereof, 2 cents

- Bills of Lading or Receipts (except Charter Parties) for goods exported to any foreign port or place, except ports in British North America:
- Express and Freight Receipts, Bills of Lading and Manifests, and duplicates thereof: (Penalties are provided for failure, by common carrier, to issue such Receipts or Bills of Lading for each shipment).
- Bonds of Indemnity, and all other Bonds, except as required in legal proceedings, each so cents not otherwise provided for:
- Certificates of Profit, or of interest in the each \$100 of face value property or accumulations of any association or corporation;
- Certificates of Damage etc., and all other certificates or documents issued by each 25 cents

 Port Wardens or Marine Surveyors,
- Certificates of any description required by law, not otherwise specified:

 | Certificates of any description required by law, not otherwise specified:
- Charter parties, or any agreement for the charter of a vessel; or a renewal or tons, \$3.00 transfer of the same, Over 300 and not exceeding 600 tons, \$5.00 Exceeding 600 tons, \$10.00
- Brokers' Notes or Memorandums of Sale of any goods, merchandise, stocks, bonds, exchange, notes, real estate, or property of any kind or description, issued by brokers or persons acting as such, not otherwise provided for in this act:
- Deeds, Conveyances of Real Estate,

 or value exceeds \$100

 and not \$500

 for each additional \$500

 or fraction thereof

 50 cents
- Despatches, Telegraphic:

 (except business messages of the telegraph or telephone companies, or railroad companies over the wires on their respective roads; and of the Government),

Entries of Goods at Custom House, for consumption or warehousing,	not exceeding \$100 in value 25 cents Exceeding \$100 and not \$500 50 cents Exceeding \$500 in value \$1.00
Entries for withdrawal of goods from customs bonded warehouse:	each 50 cents
Life Insurance Policies; on the amount insured: (Excepting policies issued on the industrial or weekly payment plan; and fraternal beneficiary societies or orders, or farmers' local co-operative companies, or employes' relief associations on the lodge system or local co-operation plan.)	for each \$100 or fractional part thereof, 8 cents
Insurance Policies; Marine, Inland, Fire; Casualty, Fidelity and Guarantee: (Policies of purely co-operative fire companies excepted.)	on premium, on each
Leases or any agreements or contracts for the hire of any land or tenement or part thereof; or renewals thereof;	If for a period not exceeding one year 25 cents If exceeding one year, not exceeding three years 50 cents Exceeding three years \$1.00
Manifests for custom house entry or clear- ance of any ship for a foreign port: (Excepting ports of British North America)	300 tons, \$1.00
Mortgages on real or personal property, or conveyance in trust for security, or renewals thereof:	Exceeding \$1000, not exceeding \$1500 each 25 cents each additional \$500 or part thereof, 25 cents
On each and every assignment or transfer of a mortgage, lease or policy of in- surance; or the renewal or con- tinuance of any agreement, contract or charter by letter or otherwise	Same as original
Passage Tickets by any vessel from a port in the U. S. to any foreign port (excepting ports in British North America)	\$30, \$1.00

Powers of Attorney, or proxies for voting at any election of officers of any association or corporation, excepting religious, charitable or literary associations, or public cemeteries,	each	10 се	nts			
Powers of Attorney to sell or lease real estate, to receive and collect rent; to sell or transfer stock, bonds or scrip, or collect dividends or interest thereon; or to perform any or all acts not hereinbefore specified, (Exempt: papers used for the collection of claims from the U. S. for pensions, back pay, bounty, or for property lost in the military or naval service.)	25 cents					
Protests of notes, bills of exchange, accept- ances, checks or drafts; or any marine protest, by notary or other authorized each officers;						
Tickets for seats in Palace or Parlor car, or berths in Sleeping Car: (to be affixed by issuing company).						
Warehouse receipts, for goods or property held on storage in any public or private warehouse or yard; except receipts for agricultural products deposited by the actual grower in the course of trade, for sale,	25 cents					
ON PROPRIETARY MEDI	CINES, ETC.					
Medicinal proprietary articles and preparati (Excepting Natural Spring and Carbon ated Natural Spring Waters). Each	ions					
package etc., of retail value not exceeding 5c						
exceeding 5c not exceed		2-8	61			
16 IOC 66 66	15C	38	66			
. 3	25C	58				
Each additional 25c or f thereof in excess of		5/8	66			
Perfumery and Cosmetics	- 5 -	70				
and similar articles						
Each package, retail valu	e not exceeding sc.	1/8	66			
	not exceeding 10c	2-8	64			
" Ioc		3/8	6.5			
" 15c	" " 25C	5/8	6.6			
Each additional 25c or		5.6	8.6			
part thereof in exces	s of 25c	98				
			cents			

fractional part thereof Sparkling or other Wines,

4 cents

Each bottle of one pint or less Each bottle of more than one pint

I cent

THE NEW WAR REVENUE STAMPS.

New York Heraid, June 26. 1898.

The war series of stamps soon to be issued under the war revenue act will be the daintiest, most artistic, and at the same time the most dignified, of all stamps issued by the government. Within a few weeks you will see them attached to nearly everything sold at the drug stores in "put up" packages, to all sorts of documents and to many other things commonly handled. They will soon become well nigh as familiar as the ordinary postage stamps. The first of them will not make its appearance until next month. Since any attempt to reproduce the designs for illustrating purposes would result in the seizure of all newspapers so offending, a pen picture must suffice.

Those to be most commonly seen will be the proprietary and documentary adhesive stamps. They will be slightly larger than the two cent postage stamp, and printed upon the same good quality of white paper—not the soft green paper now used in tobacco, cigars and cigarette stamps. The longer edges form the top and bottom, the designs running lengthwise with the surface. On the proprietary stamps beneath an arch bearing the inscription "United States Internal Revenue" stands boldly out, with characteristic dignity and grace, a typical United States first class battle ship, under full steam, riding a restless sea beneath a canopy of fleecy clouds. The documentary stamp shows the figure of a goddess with flowing robes, she holds in one hand an old model battle ship, and in the other a sceptre.

The designs were happily selected by Chief Johnson, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, because of the conspicuous part played thus far in this war by the American man-of-war, even before the formal declaration of hostilities was made. The perforations separating the stamps on the whole sheets will not be round like the "pinhole" perforations of postage stamps, but what are called "knife blade" perforations. They will be dashes instead of dots, and when torn through will leave straight, rather than saw

tooth, edges.

The same designs will appear upon all denominations of the two official issues—proprietary and documentary—of adhesive stamps. The only differences will occur in the tints and numerals to denote different denominations and the inscription to characterize each of the two series, as said. In these bits of official engraving you will shortly see some tints never before used on stamps. Uncle Sam's great variety of inks has already been ex-

hausted, and some novelties are being experimented with.

You will be struck with the oddity of the new fractional denominations. For instance there will be 1/6, 1/4, 3/8, 5/8, 1, 2, and 4 cent proprietary, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10 and 50 cent and \$1, \$3, \$5 and \$10 documentary stamps. The tints will include three each of blue, brown, red and green, and a number of other novelties in orange and lemon. You will find these fractional proprietary stamps upon perfumery, cosmetics, pills, lozenges and cough drops

put up before the new individual proprietary stamps shall have been designed or whose manufacturers may not prefer them.

The one cent documentary stamps will be seen ordinarily upon telegraph messages and parlor and sleeping car tickets. The great variety of denominations up to \$10 will be seen upon all sorts of real estate and legal documents, bills of lading. &c.

About two thirds of the force employed on the new stamps are women, mostly young girls, selected because they are much more neat, careful and dexterous for delicate work than is the ordinary man. To keep the wheels running fast enough to fill the variety of new orders necessitated by the revenue act, the force of the great Bureau of Engraving and Printing has been increased to nearly seventeen hundred. By making two "shifts," Chief Johnson says he can turn out 16,000,000 of the new stamps daily.

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI STAMPS.

The much-heralded Omaha Exposition stamps have at last appeared and they are very disappointing. Remembering the perfection of engraving displayed in our Columbian stamps, the exquisitely clear and delicate vignettes in the 1869 issue, the handsome stamps supplied by our bank note companies to South and Central American countries and the beautiful picture issues made by the English firms of De la Rue & Co. and Waterlow & Sons, we had reason to anticipate that this new celebration issue would at least equal its predecessors. We were promised that it should exceed them both in beauty and interest. And in fulfilment of this promise we are offered a set of miserable daubs with nothing to commend them to our taste or to our national pride.

Many of the pictures are uninteresting, the surrounding ornaments are clumsy and inartistic, the engraving is wretched, the printing blurred and the perforating machinery out of register. The stamps are over crowded with figures and decorations, they are almost entirely lacking the relief and brightening effect of light spaces, and the dark colors in which they are printed complete the generally heavy and indistinct effect. On the whole they forcibly suggest the prayer of the Scotch elder, who was one of a sailing party overtaken by a thunder storm on one of his native lakes. "Oh! Lord! Give us a little less noise and a little more light"

The vignettes occupy a shield-shaped space which is squatty and out of proportion. At each side of this are heavy, meaningless ornaments which fill valuable space to no purpose. A curved tablet below each picture bears its title—a very necessary explanation in most cases. In a straight line across the bottom are "POSTAGE" and the value. An ear of corn and a needless repetition of the word of value appear in each lower corner. Across the top of the design extends a tablet inscribed "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA," above which are heads of wheat. Had this tablet been made smaller and placed higher up, the effect of the pictures would have been much increased. The upper corners are graced (?) by snuff jars or Boston bean pots, bearing large numerals corresponding to the values of the stamps. The exact meaning of this display of crockery is not evident. Possibly they are indicative of the flesh pots and fatness of the West.

The pictures are either uninteresting or ludicrous. We were promised they should be printed in black which probably would have been an improvement. But it is doubtful if printing in two colors was ever really intended. The designs certainly do not suggest any prepartion for the inaccuracies in registry which would almost certainly have occured Pictures that are mostly foreground, especially exterior and landscape pictures such as are here employed, are very unsatisfactory. When the surrounding frame cuts off the sky and background, the effects of distance and light are entirely lost and the result cannot but be inartistic,

The r cent stamp introduces a gentleman arrayed for a sack race—or possibly the garment is a bath robe—who is declaiming "the boy stood on the burning deck." If this description is not satisfactory to the reader he

may make one for himself; almost any old thing will fit.

The 2 cents presents a thrilling view of a four-horse team attached to some sort of agricultural implement. With the aid of the title those who have visited the west or seen good pictures of its industries may guess that the blur in the background is intended to depict farming operations in the vast grain fields of that region. The assurance of the man who would try to squeeze a view of a few square miles of prairie into the dimensions of a postage stamp is commended to the attention of the public. He will cause an explosion some day.

Four cents. A terrier chasing a pig, at least it is believed to be a terrier, but the sky, the ground and the animal are so much alike in tone that

it may be some other breed of pup.

Five cents, "Fremont on Rocky Mountains." Thank you. It does not look like it but to contradict would be rude. Possibly if the sky were cleared up, the mountains pushed up a little higher and the figures in the foreground given legs to stand on we might concur more readily with the title. As it stands the scene suggests the warning signal before a blast is set off.

The 8 cents represents either Coxey's army or Colonel "Bill" Bryan leading his horde of free silver volaries. You pays your eight cents and

you takes your choice.

The 10 cents may not represent a hay stack in a meadow but it looks more like that than anything suggested by the title. If anyone finds out what that gray "gob" in the middle really means the writer would appreciate

the information.

Fifty cents. It is so long since the days of the comic pill almanacs of our childhood that it is really a delight to see once more the old familiar picture "when shall we three meet again." But what is our two legged friend doing with the dishpan and the tack hammer? Is he going for cracked ice or to pick berries for tea. It is a pity that of the two more intelligent looking animals one has only three legs.

The one dollar narrowly escapes being a pretty picture. At the same time the significance of a full length portrait of a gentleman cow on a post-

age stamps is not entirely apparent.

The two dollars is said to be a view of a bridge. It looks like nothing in particular, leading nowhere in particular, unless it be up into the sky, like a sort of nineteenth-century Jacob's ladder.

Taken all in all this issue is not one on which we may pride ourselves.

either on account of its conception or execution.

JOHN N. LUFF.

PERIODICAL STAMPS WITHDRAWN FROM USE.

We publish herewith some clippings from New York papers on the subject of the discontinuance, after July 1st., of the use of newspaper and periodical stamps. The statements contained in these clippings are not strictly accurate as stamp collectors will readily perceive, and in the stamps referred to in one of 'the clippings as having been removed from one of the offices in Washington, our readers will recognize the fraudulently perforated proofs which were placed on the market about a year ago, under the guise of special prints by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, from the plates of

the American Bank Note Co.

The question now arises whether the Postmaster-General has the right to discontinue the use of periodical stamps, as the law of 1874 distinctly states that the postage on newspapers and periodicals as second-class matter shall be prepaid by stamps. One of the contentions of Mr. Rosenblatt, the attorney for the stamp fraternity, in its defence of the suit instituted by the Government for the recovery of certain newspaper stamps, was that not only could the Government not claim possession of the stamps on the strength of the circular of the Postmaster-General prohibiting their sale to the public, but that this order of the Postmaster-General was illegal, and that his refusal to sell these stamps to the public on demand was in direct violation of the U. S. statutes. These statutes demand that postage stamps be sold to the public, and no distinction is made under any law enacted by Congress between the stamps which pay postage for newspapers and those which serve the same purpose for other classes of mail matter.

"SECOND-CLASS POSTAGE TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE IN CASH HEREAFTER."

"Postmaster Van Cott has been notified by the Post Office Department at Washington that on and after July 1 the use and printing of newspaper and periodical postage stamps will be discontinued, and the Postmasters will collect in money the postage on second-class mail matter sent in bulk by publishers and news agents. The order directs that this postage must be paid in cash.

"'No credit,' it reads, 'is ever to be allowed for newspaper or periodical postage, but for convenience the Postmaster may receive from a publisher or news agent a deposit of sufficient money in advance to pay for more than a

single mailing."

"Under the present system publishers and news agents mailing secondclass matter in bulk buy periodical stamps to the amount of the postage required. These are not affixed to the mail matter, however, but are retained in the Post Officer and pasted in a record book, for the reason that there is a postal law prohibiting persons other than Post Office officials from having the stamps in their possession. As a result of this law, and the consequent difficulty in obtaining them, the newspaper and periodical stamps are highly valued by stamp collectors and dealers, and their value will naturally be considerably enchanced now that no more of them are to be printed."

"AFTER JULY I SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MUST BE PAID FOR IN CASH."

"An order has been issued by the Post Office Department at Washington discontinuing the use and printing of newspaper and periodical stamps, which are highly valued by stamp collectors, on and after July 1. Thereafter Postmasters will collect in money, for which they will give receipts, the

postage on second-class mail matter sent in bulk by publishers and news

agents.

"This postage must be paid in cash, for the order says that "no credit is ever to be allowed for newspaper or periodical postage, but for convenince the Postmaster may receive from a publisher or news agent a deposit of

sufficient money in advance to pay for more than a single mailing."

"Heretofore publishers and others sending second class matter in bulk have paid for periodical stamps, which were retained at the post offices and, posted in a record book. These stamps were highly valued by stamps collectors and dealers on account of the difficulty in obtaining them, there being a postal law prohibiting any but post offices from having them in their possession.

"Several persons within a year have been arrested for having sets of these stamps or offering them for sale, and not long ago a prominent head of department in Washington was removed from office for allowing sets of the

stamps to leave his custody.

"They were traced to this city and the man having them in his possession was arrested. By reason of all this collectors were obliged to pay a big price for the periodical stamps, and now that no more of them are to be printed their value will be considerably enhanced."

NOTES.

CHILI.—O Collectionador de Sellos furnishes the missing link in the composition of the plates of Chilian unpaid letter stamps, and proves that we were in error in our May number in supposing that the 100 centavos stamp had taken the place of the 1 peso stamps in the old setting, assuming that this setting remained unchanged in other respects.

The Brazilian contemporary referred to now furnishes the composition of the plate containing the 100 centavos stamp and which will be found to be entirely different from the first setting in which the 1 peso stamp is found.

We give herewith a diagram of this intermediate setting:

I	I	I	·I	1	1	1	1	1	I
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10	10	10	IO	10	10	To
20	20	20	20	40	40	50	60	80	100

The stamps of Gambia chronicled in our March number have just come to hand and we illustrate the type herewith.



0 0 0 0 0

Our correspondent in Newfoundland informs us that the new stamps of the ½, 2, 3 and 5c values have been received in the Colony but will not be placed on sale until the corresponding values of the previous issues have been exhausted. The ½c stamps will bear the portrait of Prince Edward, the 3c the portrait of Princess Victoria, and the 5c that of the Duke of York.

Stamps of the values of 4 and 6c are also to appear later with the portraits of other members of the royal family.

0 0 0 0 0

Montenegro.—In our chronicle of last month we noted the new 5n stamp as red brown, whereas it proves to be orange brown, and the 7n as gray brown, whereas the color should properly be described as gray lilac.

0 0 0 0 0

ECUADOR.—Among a quantity of sets of the 1892 issue sent by Mr. N. F. Seebeck, we have found a few sheets of the 5 sucre value printed in green instead of purple. As there is no evidence of the stamp, in this color, having been used in Ecuador during the currency of the series, the "error" must be considered purely in the light of an essay.

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SALVADOR,—Mr. A. Calman has shown us the 25c and also the I peso of 1890 imperforate vertically.

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We illustrate the stamps of Hayti, chronicled in our May number, as well as the watermark.



RH

The Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung brings the astounding intelligence that the 10 and 20c Unpaid Letter Stamps of Dutch Indies have appeared in the new type with the word "cent." As these stamps were issued in 1893

we do not think it out of place to advise our contemporary to exercise a little more caution in compiling his chronicie.

0 0 0 0 0

Mr. A. Calman has shown us the Nicaragua 10c official of 1893 with surcharge inverted.

As per the two notices herewith, it will be seen that the 2d of St. Lucia announced in our last number has proved to be a one day fly, as the original order of the Postmaster reducing the postage on International correspondence

from 21/2d to 2d was not sanctioned by the Colonial Secretary.

As might be expected the remainders in the hands of the Post-office were bought out by a few speculators and they have become the fortunate possessors of between 100,000 and 150,000 of these stamps. They are now trying to dispose of them at wholesale at from 18 to 25c each, and no doubt the dealers will fall over one another in their anxiety to obtain a share of the "snap."

In our opinion it will be a long time before these stamps will be worth more than roc each at retail, and we may state in advance that the speculators will find themselves subjects for congratulations if they can induce others to purchase their stamps from them in quantities at face value.

POSTAL NOTICE.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.

Notice is hereby given that on and after Monday next, the 9th instant, the postage on letters to all Foreign Places will be 2d per half ounce.

General Post Office, 6th May, 1898.

F. S. REECE, Colonial Postmaster.

Colonial Postmaster.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on and after Saturday next, the 11th instant. the postage on letters to all Imperial and Foreign Places will be 21/2d per half ounce. F. S. REECE,

General Post Office, 10th of June, 1898.

GREADA.-We have received the enclosed notice from the Government of Grenada, in regard to the issue of a Jubilee stamp which is to be placed on sale on the 15th of August next. It is a pity that so many of the Colonies of England find it advisable to issue stamps of this character, but, as the offence in this instance is but a mild one, it is useless for us to say much on the subject.

0 0 0

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

No. 86.

The following correspondence which has passed between His Excellency the Governor and the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies respecting the issue of a special Postage Stamp on 15th August next to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of this island by Columbus, is published for general information.

By Command,

EDWARD DRAYTON, Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 4th May, 1898.

Governor to the Secretary of State.

Copy. GRENADA.

GRENADA, 12th March, 1898.

No. 34.

SIR,—On the 15th August next the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Grenada will take place, for on that day of 1498 Columbus, after passing through the Strait of Boca del Dragon which separates Trinidad from the Main Land of South America, sighted the islands of Tobago and Grenada, and called them respectively Asuncion and Concepcion.

2. It is my desire, which is shared by my Executive Council, to mark an anniversary of such interest and importance in the Colony's history by the issue of a special 2½d postage stamp, of the design enclosed (subject to the discretion of the Crown Agents as to its size and colour) commemorative of the discovery, and I accordingly submit the proposal for your approval.

3. For sale to the public, I recommend an issue of 500,000 of the stamp, after which the plate can be destroyed; and should you approve of the proposal, I would ask that the Crown Agents may be authorised to take the necessary steps to give it effect in time to admit of the issue reaching the Colony about July next.

4. I append a requisition in duplicate on the Crown Agents for the supply desired. I have, &c.,

(Sgd.) ALFRED MOLONEY,
Governor.

The Right Hon'ble
Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.

Secretary of State to Governor.

Copy. Grenada. No. 48,

Downing Street, 16th April, 1898.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 34 of the 12th of March submitting a proposal for the issue of a special postage stamp to commemorative the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Grenada by Columbus, and to inform you that I am prepared to approve of such an issue, and have accordingly caused the Crown Agents to be instructed to proceed with its preparation adopting the design marked B enclosed in your despatch.—I have, &c.,

(Sgd) J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Governor

Sir C. A. MOLONEY, K.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.,

We illustrate herewith the Provisional Postal Cards of Mauritius chronicled in our June number.



0 0 0 0 0

On account of the constant fluctuations in the value of Spanish currency, it has been decided that Gibraltar stamps are again to appear with the value expressed in English currency,

0 0 0 0 0

The Monthly Journal calls our attention to the fact that in our May number we omitted to mention the value of the Horta postal card, in which the name and value were printed across the face of the stamp.

We now remedy the oversight by stating that the error occurred on the

10 reis card.

CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—The Trans-Mississippi stamps were placed on sale in New York on June 17th. The general verdict of collectors is that, from an artistic standpoint, they are a dismal failure.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked U. S. P. S. sideways.

Perforated 12.

rc dark yellow green (Marquette on the Misssssippi) 2c copper red (Farming in the West)

4c orange (Indian Hunting Buffalo)
5c dark blue (Fremont on the Rocky Mo

5c dark blue (Fremont on the Rocky Mountains) 8c violet brown (Troops Guarding Train)

toc gray violet (Hardships of Emigration)
50c sage green (Western Mining Prospector)
St black (Western Cattle in Storm)

\$1 black (Western Cattle in Storm) \$2 orange brown (Mississippi River Bridge)

AUSTRIA.—Mr. A. Lohmeyer has sent us another new card, similar in type to the others of the present series, but with changed inscriptions to meet the requirements of the provinces for which they have been issued and also a new letter card of the current type with appropriate inscriptions for use in the provinces for which it is intended.

Postal card.

2kr brown "(Deutsch-Illir.-Ital.)"

Letter card.

5kr carmine. gray, Perf. 1, "(Deutch Böhm)".

BRAZIL.—The Timbre-Poste has received the 100 reis unpaid letter stamp in the latest type.

Unpaid letter stamp.

Perforated.

100 reis brick red

CANADA.—The new set of stamps, with numerals in the corners, is now making its appearance, and we have seen the 1c and 3c values.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12.

ic blue green

3c carmine

DANISH WEST INDIES.—The new perforation now in vogue in Denmark, roughly described as 12½ but which, accurately measured, is 13x12½, is beginning to appear in this Colony, we having received the 5c stamp in that style.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated 13x121/2.

5c gray and green

DENMARK.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* has seen the 2 skilling of 1870, perforated 12½, the same gauge as has been discovered on some other values of the same series.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 121/2.

2s blue and gray (Issue of 1870).

GUATEMALA.—We have received from one of our correspondents two new Provisional stamps, consisting of the 5 centavos surcharged, respectively, "I centavo" and "6 centavos".

It is said that 100,000 were surcharged with each of the new values.

Adhesives stamps.



Perforated 12.
Provisional issue.
1c on 5c purple, red surcharge
6c on 5c " " "

ICELAND.—A few months ago we announced the 5 aur stamp of Iceland, perforated 12½, and, as was to be expected, the remainder of the series are appearing in the new gauge, which however, to be correct, measures 13x12½ and not 12½ all around. We chronicle five additional values.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown. Perforated 13x12½.

3a yellow 6a gray

Official stamp.

Watermarked Crown. Perforated 13x12 1/2.

3a yellow

roa rose 20a ultramarine

Bhopal.—We have received two new ¼ anna stamps from this State, one being like our type A10, and the other one being similar to our types A8 and A18, although redrawn.

Adhesives stamps.



Imperforate.
¼ anna black, type A10
¼ anna black, new type

MOROCCO.—Mr. J. M. Bensimon has sent us the 5 and 10 centimos stamps of Gibraltar surcharged "Morocco Agencies" in black. We presume that the entire set of the current issue of Gibraltar has been thus surcharged, but up to the present we have seen only the two values mentioned. The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, chronicles the 25 centavos.

Adhesive stamps, Watermarked Crown and C. A.



Perforated 14.
5c green, black surcharge
10c carmine " "
25c blue " "

NEWFOUNDLAND.—As was to be expected, the 1c stamp which was recently issued in carmine has been withdrawn and been replaced by a new stamp made from the same plate, but printed in green to correspond with the provisions of the recent enactment of the Universal Postal Union.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated 12. 1c yellow green

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Messrs. Smyth & Nicolle have sent us the 6d stamp in the new color referred to in our June number.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and N. S. W.

Perforated 12.

6p blue green

NORWAY.—The Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal has received the I ore stamp in a new color, and the 25 ore in the latest type, thus completing the set.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated 131/2x121/2.

1 öre brownish gray

25 öre lilac

ROUMANIA.—The remaining values of the Unpaid Letter Stamps are gradually making their appearance on thicker paper, with the watermark P.R. We have now received the 2 and 60 bani of the new series.

Unpaid Letter stamps.

Watermarked P. R.

Perforated 13.

2b emerald green

60b emerald green

THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

Twenty-sixth meeting of the Board of Governors, held at the Club House June 13, 1898

Vice-President Bruner in the chair called the meeting to order at 8.25

P. M

Present, Messrs, Luff and Scott and the Secretary.

The Chairman of the Literary Committee was requested to follow his

judgment as to binding of books.

The thanks of the Governors were extended to Messrs J. C. Morganthau & Co., for gift of a volume of the Post Office to complete the Club's

The Treasurer's report was then received, showing \$252 o5 cash in bank.

Report of Chairman of House Committee was also received. Adjourned at 8.50 P.M.

J. M. ANDREINI, Secretary.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organized 1874. Incorporated 1892.

Meetings held Second and Fourth Tuesday of each month, at Collectors Club, 351 Fourth Ave. at 8 P. M.

OFFICIAL BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1898.

President, J. M. Andreini, 29 West 75th Street. Vice-President, Albert Perrin, 122 East 22d Street.

Treasurer, MAX MEVENBERG. 111 West 84th Street.

Entertainment ALBERT PERRIN,
M. C. BERLEPSCH,
J. N. LUFF.
W. F. GREGORY,
GEO. R. TUTTLE,
W. S. SCOTT.

RD FOR THE TEAR 2000.

Secretary, Walter S. Scott,
351 4th Avenue.

Exchange Manager, M. C. Berleysch,
Natalie Ave., Kingsbridge, N.Y.

Librarian, J. N. T. Levick,
54 William Street.

COMMITTEES.

EES.

House { J. N. T. Levick | R. R. Bogert | J. W. George. | C. D. W. Drew, | F. E. P. Lynde, | J. S. Rich.

The 348th meeting of the National Philatelical Society and 101st of the Corporation was called to order at 8.15 P. M. by the President.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Lynde, George, Perrin, Tuttle, Gregory, O. H. Williams, Meyenberg, Bogert, Berlepsch, J. W. Scott, Rich, Luff, Krassa, Bruner and W. S. Scott.

The Board of Trustees reported the election of Mr. John A. Klemann

to active membership.

According to a motion passed at the last meeting, the Treasurer reported the following members still in arrears and their names were accordingly dropped from the rolls: J. B. Chittenden, J. C. Cretin, A. L. Holman, C. H.

McDowell, Eugene Thwing.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. A. H. Young, informing the Society of the illness of one of our oldest members, Dr. Thos, S. Bronson, and tendering his resignation. It was the general sense of the members present that the Doctor's loss to the Society would be considerable, and Mr. Berlepsch volunteered to use his personal influence to induce our worthy member to remain.

The stamps of Australia were to have been the subject for discussion, but owing to a meeting of the Branch of the A. P. A. to which many of the members belonged, it was resolved to allow the exhibition, to pass until a

future meeting.

The Treasurer reported a balance in the Treasury of \$128.00.

Adjourned 8.50 P. M.

WALTER S. SCOTT, Secretary.

